THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIV—NO. 85. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1870. TRIPLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

Paris and the Republic.

Violation of Neutrality Laws.

The Venezuela Revolution.

The Darien Expedition.

Fresh Red River Troubles.

A Winnipeg Reign of Terror.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc

PARIS AND THE REPUBLIC.

Hopes and Fears of a Parisian.

The following passages are from a private letter just received from Paris, from a merchant there who had but lately returned on a visit to Paris, his native city, from this country when the war broke out. His letter is interesting, as it puts in a few words the difficulties which threaten the Republic should it outlive the war:

PARIS, Sept. 16.—In presence of the succeeding disastrous reverses brought upon our armies by the carelessness of our Government, together with the incapacity of most of our chief officers, I have decided to remain in France until the war is over, judging that in the critical state of things every man must perform his duty by giving the help he is capable of to the defense of his country.

This war, my dear friend, has been from the beginning an awful butchery. Our soldiers, who did not number beyond 300,000, have had to contend with a force from five to ten times their superior, and sheltered most of the time under wood. It would take too long to explain the incapacity and heedlessness of our government, but all I can tell is that from the revelations coming successively out, the only sound conclusion is that France was sold out before the war commenced.

The proclamation of the republic was great, and caused a real joy to almost the entire community, and I hope that it will be able to establish itself on a solid and sound basis, notwithstanding the ferments of discord inherited from the deceased Government, and amongst which the division of classes and the antipathy of each class to the other respectively form one of the capital elements that would impede the success of the republic. And yet it is the only Government capable of restoring the nation to its former morality, activity, intelligence, and strength.

I shall do my duty on the "ramparts" of Paris, and, if not killed, shall quit France for the United States a few days after peace is made with Prussia, on whom I hope the neutral powers will weigh to bring her to reasonable and honorable terms. England plays as usual a very despicable rôle in this affair.

VIOLATED NEUTRALITY.

Seizure of the Steamer Hornet for Alleged Violation of the Neutrality Laws.

Webster and Craig, the counsel for the Spanish Government, having through their agents obtained such information as warranted the belief that they could compass the seizure and detention of the Hornet, filed a libel against her in the United States District Court, seeking her condemnation for an alleged attempt to violate the neutrality laws.

The affidavit on which the libel is based alleges that the Hornet was fitted out to aid the Cuban revolutionists with arms, munitions and stores, and to cruise against Spanish commerce.

District Attorney Davis declines to give the name of the person making the affidavit. On the strength of the libel, a monition against the vessel, commanding her seizure, was duly issued by Marshal Sharpe, and armed with the documents Deputy Marshals Crowley and Robinson proceeded last evening to the foot of Twelfth street, East river, where the Hornet was lying, just off the Novelty Works, and quietly took possession of her, no resistance being offered by Captain Jones, who commands the vessel, he simply expressing surprise at the seizure. No arms, ammunition, or stores were found on board the vessel, nor any persons other than the officers and crew, who number about twenty. The deputy marshals placed keepers in charge of the vessel and returned to the Marshal's office.

The affidavit mentioned recites that the Hornet was to receive arms, ammunition and stores from vessels which would proceed down the bay and transfer them to the Hornet near Sandy Hook, as was done when the Hornet previously departed for Cuba.

The libel is filed on behalf of the Spanish Government. The answer of claimants will probably be filed in a few days.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

German and American Soldiers Compared.

A correspondent of the New York *Evening Mail* writes:—Owing to the tremendous amount of transportation of war material which taxes the capacities of these few German railroads to the utmost, we were obliged to be at the depot an hour before the train started in order to make sure of a seat and a ticket. A battalion of the —th East Prussian Regiment stood in line, waiting for the cars which were to carry them to the front. The jokes and running remarks which everywhere serve to pass the time were here of quite another sort than those of any American regiment in our own war.

The plain and unmistakable difference between republic and monarchy betrays itself nowhere quicker than in the conversations of these gatherings of the bone and muscle of the nation. It is also true that while these patient German heroes betray none of the enterprise and independent thought of America's great army, they are also more orderly, more peace-loving, and more considerate of the comfort and rights of others. To a tall officer with magnificent form:—"Do you expect to have an opportunity to fight?" "Yes; I believe the French will make their best fight before Paris; they are a mad, ignorant, arrogant people, and because their language is so deuced easy that it has become the world language, they think they are also the rulers of the earth."

"But they can't hold out long against the troops which you bring against them, and a siege will be the ruin of their beautiful city."

"They don't reason. A Frenchman does what his passions lead him into, and then afterwards tries to reason himself and the world into believing that he has done right. They will gladly sacrifice several thousand of their countrymen in order to kill as many more of ours. Whether it will amount to anything or not they never take into consideration."

WHAT THE WAR COSTS.—The New York *Express* of last evening gives an idea of Associated Press enterprise in the following paragraph:

"In two months of the present French and Prussian war the Associated Press and four of the New York city members have paid the Cable companies, French and Anglo-American, now combined into one, $100,000 for general and special telegrams passing over the cable wires. The expenses in Europe have been from one-fourth to one-third of this sum, in addition to the above. Those who pay four cents for a newspaper will see that it costs something to make a newspaper in these days. The wires have now reached most of the West India Islands, and soon will cover the commercial and political points of the whole globe."

RED RIVER.

Reign of Terror at Winnipeg.

A correspondent of the St. Paul *Press* thus writes in relation to the reported new troubles that have arisen in the Territory of Manitoba:—

"The political complications in the Red River settlements seem to be deepening every day, and it now bids fair to turn out that last winter's proceedings were but the opening acts of the drama. A spirit of vengeance seems to pervade the Canadian ranks, and, from present indications, Governor Archibald seems to be powerless in his efforts to restore order and maintain peace. No security exists for life or property. Any scalawag having a private pique against any person has but to point him out to the Canadian mob, and state that he was a Riel sympathizer, and he is, without further inquiry, made the victim of the most wicked assaults.

"There seems now to be two parties in the settlement, viz.: the Hudson Bay Company and Governor Archibald, supported by the truly loyal people, who are intent on preserving peace; the Canadian party, led by Dr. Schultz, who seem determined on vengeance first, and next, to drive Governor Archibald out of the country, who, they claim, is a Lower Canada appointee and partisan; then to break up the Hudson Bay Company's influence, destroy their trade, and drive them from the country; then, by pursuing a course of petty tyranny, drive out all the half-breeds; and lastly, establish a Canadian paradise, with Dr. Schultz at the head, guarded by seraphim and cherubim. But some adventurous Yankee should step in, disturb their dream, and give them the right man.

"Dr. Schultz has already commenced the publication of a *Paul Pry* sheet, singing the song of the defunct 'Nor' Wester,' and points sufficiently clear to his pet schemes. Some copies of this sheet are sent to you herewith.

"What the half-breeds intend doing I am unable to even guess at, but indications point to trouble.

"In reference to the Goulet tragedy but little can be learned. Major H W. Robinson, recognizing the deceased as an American citizen, caused search to be made for his body, which was found shortly after, having sunk when he reached deep water, quite near shore. One of the men who helped to recover the body is now here, and states positively that the cuts and bruises on his right temple indicate that he was knocked senseless with stones while trying to save himself by swimming.

"The reign of terror which exists there is apparent from the fact that, at the coroner's inquest, not one person could be found who dared to testify to the facts, and that, upon examination, the physicians, consulting their own personal safety, failed to find any marks of violence on the body!

"The American Consul was threatened with personal violence because he dared to institute search for the body, and caused the rites of burial ceremony to be performed.

"Furthermore, a Canadian Vigilance Committee has been formed for the purpose of carrying out the projects of private vengeance entertained by the Schultz party, and they openly declare that no American citizen shall live in Winnipeg or the Northwest territory."

VENEZUELA.

Triumph of the Revolution—Settlement of the Holland Difficulty.

PORTO CABELLO, Sept. 12.—After a long struggle, the revolution seems to be at length drawing to a close. With the exception of Maracaibo and Coro, the whole country has given in its adhesion to the Government of Guzman Blanco, which has also been recognized by the foreign ministers in Venezuela; and nothing is now left for the party in power to accomplish in completion of their work, but to bring these two places into subjection to the authority of the central power at Caraccas. To accomplish this, a naval and military expedition, consisting of three armed schooners and several hundred men, fitted out at this place under the personal direction of Guzman Blanco, assisted by General Pulgar, is about to be despatched to Maracaibo in aid of the forces now operating against that town.

The difficulty with the Government of Holland has been settled, the Dutch steamer Honfleur and the schooner Sarah having been delivered up by the Venezuelan Government which has agreed to make full indemnity for the losses sustained through the seizure and detention of those vessels. The Government has declined, however, to continue in diplomatic intercourse with Holland.

A French war steamer, the Talisman, has just visited Porto Cabello. She reports having captured a German brig from Hamburg, bound for Curacoa. Her prize was taken to the island of Martinique.

Business continues comparatively dull, owing to the war in Europe. Several German vessels are detained here, although cargoes are ready for them; but a few French ships laden with coffee and other products have sailed for Bordeaux and Havre.

THE KANSAS FRAUD.

An Internal Revenue Officer's Deficit of $100,000.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Internal Revenue Bureau has received official reports from District Attorney Harlan and Collector Anthony, of Kansas, relative to the arrest of John Speer, ex-Collector of that State, and of John Van Horn and W. W. Barrick, his deputy collectors, on the charge of conspiracy to defraud the revenue and for the embezzlement of Government money. Speer was removed from office in 1866.

The Revenue Bureau obtained evidence, some months since, that led it to suspect that Speer had not conducted his office properly, and therefore ordered a rigid and searching investigation to be made. It has been one of a difficult character, embracing the examination of persons and papers in every section of the State, the order having been to leave no stone unturned in connection with the matter.

On Tuesday, September 20, this investigation was concluded, and it showed the amount of Speer's deficit to be about $100,000. In accordance with the instructions from the Commissioner, Collector Anthony entered a complaint against Speer, Van Horn, and Barrick, on the charges stated, and they were accordingly arrested. As they have failed to give bail for their appearance in the required sum, $35,000, they have been committed to jail to await their trial.

NEW YORK CITY.

The Census Complete — The Population 930,856.

After much careful revision, says the New York *Tribune* of this morning, and delays for proper corrections, we have the complete returns of the actual resident population of the Empire City, only seven districts being unofficial. While the number is not quite up to the expectations of a few honest judges, it is certainly as high as the more thoughtful among us expected. The total is placed at 930,856, which presents the following comparison with the population of the city at the dates named below:—

Year.	Pop.	Year.	Pop.
1656	1,000	1820	123,706
1673	2,500	1825	166,086
1696	4,302	1830	197,112
1731	8,628	1835	268,089
1756	10,381	1840	312,710
1773	21,876	1845	371,223
1786	23,614	1850	515,547
1790	33,131	1855	629,810
1800	60,489	1860	813,669
1810	96,373	1865	726 386
1824	95,519	1870	930,856

—The correspondent of a German paper writes from Konigsberg that the captured French officers strut about the streets as haughtily as conquerors, and that it is really humiliating to behold the civilities which are showered on them by the honest country people, when one stops to reflect how the Germans would probably have been treated by them had they arrived as victors instead of being vanquished.

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

Fighting in the Vosges.

The Result Undecided.

The Siege of Paris.

The Roman Plebiscitum

The Vote for Italian Unity

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Nice and Savoy.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The following details collected from various sources are published here to-day:—

The Italian Government has formally repudiated any design looking to the reannexation of Nice and Savoy.

The Result of the Plebiscitum

in the Roman States is officially published as follows:—For Italian unity, 13,365; against unity, 1507.

Fighting in the Vosges.

A despatch from Epinal, dated last evening, reports sharp fighting as having occurred yesterday between Raon l'Etape and Bruyeres, in the department of the Vosges. The Prussian force consisted of about nine thousand men. The French force was not so large, and had much less artillery than the German.

The fighting lasted all day, and when night put an end to the conflict the event was undecided. The French retained the position which the Germans had attempted to carry a number of times. General Dupre, the French commander, was slightly wounded in the engagement.

The Prussians have arrived before New Breisach, and skirmishing has already commenced.

Paris and the Siege.

George Saunders writes from Paris that the city is good for a six months' siege.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* has a correspondent there who writes in a similar strain.

Another despatch, however, says that Paris is now at the mercy of Prussian guns on the heights of Villejuif.

Prussian Movements.

TOURS, Oct. 8.—There are no Prussians in the department of the Aube. The Prussians again threaten Gisors, where they were repulsed by the National Guards a few days ago.

General Burnside,

who is in Paris, writes to a friend that the people are calm, and the general appearance of the city much as usual. He has had a conference with Jules Favre. The latter was hourly expecting a visit from Bismarck.

French Position Abandoned.

The redoubt of Pierrefitte, near St. Denis, aas been abandoned by the French, the position being untenable.

Summary Punishment.

Two Frenchmen who were caught cutting the telegraph wires were immediately shot by the Prussians.

Cheering Intelligence.

TOURS, Oct. 8.—The Government announces cheering intelligence from every quarter o France. The peasants are prepared to rise and crush the invaders.

The army reorganization proceeds rapidly.

Gambetta up in a Balloon.

It is reported that M. Gambetta recently left Paris in a balloon and landed safely outside of the Prussian lines. It is said that he is now on his way to Tours.

The following despatch is just made public by the Government:—

BELLEGARD, Oct. 7.—There has been no serious engagements since those at Thoury. Pithiviers is now occupied by the French.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Oct. 8—11·30 A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅝ for money and 92⅝@92¾ for account. American securities quiet; U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 91¾; of 1865, old, 90⅜; of 1867, 89⅝; 10-40s, 86. Stocks quiet; Erie Railroad, 18; Illinois Central, 113⅛; Great Western, 27⅛.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 8—11·30 A. M.—Cotton opens quiet. Middling uplands, 8⅛@8¼d.; middling Orleans, 9d. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

FROM THE WEST.

Fatal Shooting Case.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 8.—Dr. W. H. Jones, a prominent physician residing on the west side of the city, was shot and instantly killed this morning by Dr. Gallentine, for the alleged seduction of his wife. Gallentine immediately surrendered himself to the police, and is now under arrest awaiting examination.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—Stocks steady. Money easy at 5@6 per cent. Gold, 113⅛. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 112¾; do. 1864, do., 111½; do. 1865, do., 111¾; do. 1865, new, 110½; do. 1867, 110¾; do. 1868, 110⅝; 10-40s, 106⅝; Virginia 6s, new, 63; Missouri 6s, 90¾; Canton, 66; Cumberland preferred, 32; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 93¾; Erie, 22¾; Reading, 99¼; Adams Express, 67; Michigan Central, 121½; Michigan Southern, 93½; Illinois Central, 136½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 106¼; Chicago and Rock Island, 111¼; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 92; Western Union Telegraph, 36¾.

—The passion with which the French soldier respects his flag is vividly revealed in a story of Sedan. At the moment of capitulation, a captain, a lieutenant of Zouaves, and a brave sergeant, resolved that the flag which had been left in their keeping should not fall into the hands of the Prussians. So they took the emblem of France to pieces, one concealing the banner under his uniform, the other putting the balls into his pocket, and the third keeping the eagle. After the capitulation, it was agreed that all the relics should be confided to the care of the sergeant, who, being an Alsacian, could speak German. The brave sergeant then managed to escape from his captors, to don the guise of a peasant, and to obtain a basket, in which he placed the memorials of French glory. He then covered the precious relics with a mass of tobacco, which he had got from the willing peasants, and, thus guarded against detection, he managed to pass through all the German lines and to reach Paris.

THE DARIEN EXPEDITION.

The Forthcoming Official Report.

A correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* gives the following as the principal points of the official report, now preparing, of the surveying expedition which was sent out by our Government, under Commander T. O. Selfridge, to ascertain whether an interoceanic canal across the Isthmus of Darien was practicable. The expedition sailed from New York last January. The survey was begun at Caledonia bay in the latter part of February. This bay is of easy access, and perfectly protected from northern winds and heavy seas. There are but two other harbors on the Atlantic coast of the Isthmus which are adapted to the terminus of a canal—the Gulf of San Blas and the Gulf of Uroba or Darien. The surveyors found the country covered with a primeval forest. They would have been obliged to cut their way slowly and with great labor, through dense underbrush, guided by the compass, as even the sky would be scarcely visible had not the commander determined to follow the different water-courses. These gave, of course, the lowest level of the country, and if any passes through the mountain ridge existed they would lead to them. Reconnoissances with the barometer were made up all the streams emptying into Caledonia Bay, including the Aglamate, Aglazenigua, and Washington rivers. While these were in progress a reconnoissance in force was made over the mountains to the Pacific slope, down the Sucubti, until the villages of the mountain Indians, the Sucubti tribe, were reached.

These preliminary explorations failed to show signs of a pass, and the line up the Aglazenigua river, thence over the mountains, giving the lowest average level, was selected as the one to be surveyed. A line of levels was carried from the sea over the dividing range at an altitude of 1200 feet and down to the Sucubti at a point about three miles below its sources, where an altitude of 560 feet, was evidence sufficient that no pass below that altitude existed in the divide. This river with its tributaries, the Napsati and the Aspati, drain a large area of country, of which its bed must necessarily represent the lowest level. Careful observations with the mercurial barometer were made down the Sucubti to its junction with the Chucunagua, at which was found an altitude of 159 feet. Ten miles down the Chucunagua an altitude of 99 feet was obtained.

All hope of finding a pass was abandoned, and the only remaining question was what length of tunnel would be necessary. It was found that a tunnel of 10 miles, from an altitude of 200 feet on the Atlantic slope to a corresponding point of the Pacific slope, beneath the heights of the Sucubti, would be needed. Another survey in the vicinity of the Sasserdi river, 10 miles north of the previous surveys, showed that a tunnel of eight miles would be sufficient by that route. Still another route was surveyed from the Gulf of San Blas, where the Isthmus is but 30 miles wide. The line of levels was carried up the Mandinga, the largest river emptying into the Atlantic between the Chagres and the Atrato, and crossed the divide at an altitude of 1100 feet. It was continued in a S. S. E. direction down the Pacific slope, till at a distance run by level of 23 miles from the sea, it met at the junction of the Marmoni and San Jose rivers, with the survey of Mr. Kelley's in 1864, whose engineers ran a line of levels from the Pacific up the Marmoni to this point.

The result showed a mountain area of ten miles that would require to be tunnelled. The other portions of this route present the most favorable aspects. The southern portion of the isthmus still remains to be explored. The Government propose to continue these surveys the coming season, which will be carried up the valley of the Tuyra, across the divide to the Cacarica Lake, not far from the mouth of the Atrato. This region was visited by Hellert, an experienced German traveller, in 1845, who reported the divide not over 200 feet; but this is very untrustworthy, as he lost his instruments before it was reached. The expedition returned to New York in July.

—A Washington despatch gives the following upon this subject:—

Commander Selfridge, who has been here for several days in consultation with the naval authorities about renewing his explorations of the Darien routes for a canal across the Isthmus, left to-night for the North. He will return about the middle of November to receive his final instructions, and will sail as soon thereafter as the necessary arrangements can be completed. The composition of the expedition will be about the same as last year.

The Nipsic is now on her way from tho fishing grounds to the Washington Navy Yard, to be made ready for this service. Commander Selfridge yet entertains hopes that he may discover a practicable route, although the general opinion of the members of his expedition is unfavorable. Captain Shufeldt, commanding the Tehuantepec expedition, will sail in the Kansas ealy next week, and will probably touch at Vera Cruz on his way.

A NEW DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT.

Turcos Eating Prussians.

The *Allgemeine Zeitung*, a paper of celebrity and respectability, publishes the following in a letter from Baron von Maltzan, a responsible officer:—

When, shortly before the last catastrophe, MacMahon's army remained some time in Rheims, the French paper reported from that place that the Turcos had contributed much to the amusement of the town and camp by a pantomimic solo representation entitled *Manger du Prussien*. I cannot say what histrionic skill the Turcos showed on this occasion, but I recognize the piece as a new version of the *Manger de l'Autrichien*, which I had the privilege of witnessing in 1859. This "eating" is by no means figurative; the performance which so delights "the most civilized people in the world" is really a representation of cannibalism. In the first moment, every man of ordinary education or feeling revolts at such a spectacle, but if he is able to overcome his disgust he cannot but wonder at the talent of the African in portraying the cannibal scene. The victim to be devoured, who on the present occasion is a Prussian, is represented as standing before the Turco and in his power. The gestures of the latter are borrowed from the panther, and are intended to depict the movements of that animal in attacking and devouring its living prey.

Closely imitating his noble prototype, the Turco springs, often from a considerable distance, on his victim, whom he seizes with his hands (or claws), strangles, and throws to the ground. He next bites the imaginary Prussian in the neck to kill him completely, then goes through the pantomime of tearing off the skin, twisting and winding himself with bestial savagery around the victim's body, all the time uttering frightful howls. The *finale* is the devouring process; his mouth foams with fury and ravenousness; he tears open the body and limbs to seek the fattest portions, and turns the carcase over that no tit-bit may escape him. All this is so naturally represented that it is difficult to resist the conviction that we have not before our eyes a strangled and half-devoured man.

I have been assured by medical practitioners that if the Turco had studied anatomy he could not represent with more pictorial accuracy the devouring of the various parts of the body. If he meets with bones he imitates the crunching noise wonderfully with his throat and palate, and when he comes to the fleshy parts, the rapidity and gusto with which he masticates present it at once to the spectator. The motions of the teeth, jaws, and throat are always anatomically correct.

The man is at last supposed to be devoured. The Turco rises like a sated beast of prey, expresses his satisfaction by a sort of mewing, which is followed by a growl indicative of his readiness to eat up more Prussians if they are forthcoming, and the elegant and edifying performance is finished.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Registry Law—It Fails to Give a Remedy.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Allison and Ludlow.

This morning Messrs. Dallas and Barger, representing the Democrats, came into court, and, complaining that just immediately before their final adjournment the canvassers in certain divisions had wrongfully stricken off a number of names, asked for a *mandamus* to compel them to restore those names. But after a very full argument and serious reflection, the judges both said they doubted not the wrong, if they had been correctly informed of the facts, but they had searched in vain for an equitable remedy; the common law remedy of an action for damages was inadequate, and the equitable remedy of a mandamus was impracticable. "This," said Judge Ludlow, "was the result of a glaring defect of the Registry law." And the judges likewise expressed a doubt as to the constitutionality of the act of Congress requiring the appointment of election watchers.

To the Election Officers.

The Court gave the following answers to questions put them for the guidance of election officers:—

The registry is *prima facie* evidence of the residence of a voter, but removal from the district within ten days of the election disfranchises the registered citizen, and if his vote be challenged for non-residence parol evidence may be taken at the poll.

Every citizen of foreign birth shall produce at the poll his certificate of naturalization, to be stamped "voted," unless he shall have been a resident of the division for ten years, in which case he is not required to produce his certificate.

Admission to the Bar.

On motion of William B. Mann, Esq., Mr. Elisha W. Davis was admitted as a practising attorney of this court.

The Richmond Coal Wharves Question—A Decision in Favor of the Messrs. Audenreid.

Supreme Court at Nisi Prius.

In the case of Audenreid vs. The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, the following decision has been rendered. It will be remembered that the railroad company refused to extend to the plaintiffs the same wharfage as was allowed to other shippers, and the proceedings were instituted in this court for the purpose of obtaining redress for the wrong. An injunction was awarded to restrain the defendants from depriving plaintiffs of their wharfage, and now plaintiffs complain that the injunction was not complied with by defendants. After an investigation of this complaint Judge Read this morning gave the following opinion:—

I have read carefully all the testimony taken before the master, under the order of the 1st of September last, the points indicated by the defendants' counsel, as to which the master was requested to report his conclusions of fact, and the report of the master. The report is very clear and lucid and gives an accurate and distinct view of the facts elicited by the evidence. I have, however, a very simple question to decide. Was there a breach of the injunction? I am of opinion that under the terms of the injunction the plaintiffs were entitled to an allotment of wharf room amounting to 6950 tons, and such allotments should have been made by the defendants.

The defendants made an allotment of 4750 tons of wharf room as rated on the company's books, or a measurement capacity of a little over 4500 tons, or a practical capacity of 3500 tons, which the defendants refused in any way to increase. There was and is, therefore, a direct breach of the injunction.

With regard to the fines imposed on the plaintiffs, if they were the results of the defendants' breach of the injunction, then they should be refunded. And this, upon the evidence and the report of the master, I am unable to decide, and it must be left for future adjustment.

The costs of the reference are to be borne and paid equally by the parties.

The following is the decree entered:—

"In the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in and for the Eastern District. Audenried vs. Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company. Equity. January Term, 1870. No. 60.

"And now, October 8, 1870, the Court adjudge that the injunction as heretofore directed by the order of 29th April, 1870, has not been complied with by the defendants, and that the plaintiffs are entitled to at least 6950 tons of wharf room on the wharves of the defendants at Port Richmond; and the Court do now order that the said defendants do forthwith furnish to the said plaintiffs additional wharf room equal to two thousand two hundred tons, the difference between the amount already furnished and that now ordered to be the rightful share of the plaintiffs, and that the costs of the reference to the master be equally divided between the parties."

—One of the captured French mitrailleuses has been placed in the Industrial Exhibition at Cassel. It ought to be labelled "*l'Empire c'est la paix.*"

—The Germans are just now saying to each other, "Napoleon's humiliation is Wilhelmshobe." Wilhelmshohe in German signifies William's exaltation, or William's height.

—The German soldiers have a joke about the battle of Mars-la-Tour." They call it the battle of "*Marsch Retour.*" If *Marsch Retour* means anything, it means a march backwards.

—The reply of Abd-el-Kader to Count Bismarck, declining the position offered him in the Prussian army, and which was published in the *Gaulois* of Paris, is formally declared to be a forgery, Count Bismarck not having solicited the services of the Desert Chief.

—When the loud shouts of the German soldiers proclaimed the German victory at Seden, a Prussian soldier of herculean frame, who lay on the ground mortally wounded and unconscious, suddenly revived, and, comprehending the situation, by a superhuman exertion rose bolt upright and joined his voice to those of his comrades, and then as suddenly sank down again, falling over the body of a dead Frenchman with the last life-blood gushing from a wound in his side.

—Lately an Englishman who served with the Germans in the campaign of 1866 made a friendly call on General von Moltke at that veteran's headquarters. In the course of the conversation he remarked in a sympathizing tone: —"This campaign will probably injure your health, General." "Oh," replied Von Moltke, with a sly twinkle of the eye and his usual half smile, "we can stand anything as long as we are young, you know." The General is seventy-two years old.

—The congratulatory despatches from Cincinnati and Philadelphia are published in full in the German papers, which also acknowledge similar communications from the Germans of Tiflis; from the North German Embassy and the German inhabitants of Brussels; the German auxiliary corps for wounded soldiers at Berlin; a thousand Berlin children assembled *Unter den Linden*; a popular meeting at Posen; the magistrates and representatives of the city of Potsdam; the inhabitants of Copenick; the town of Freienwalde in Pomerania; patriots in Jarocin Posen; the German sea-captains at Portsmouth; the merchants and corporation of Konigsberg; the merchants of Stettin; the inhabitants of Dannenberg, Hanover; the citizens of Bremen, and from the North German ships lying at Riga.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Saturday, Oct. 8, 1870.

There is a good business demand for money in this market to-day, but the supply daily grows more ample, and rates already give indications of an early softening, though the improvement is not yet sufficiently developed to justify us in marking down the regular rates. Call loans are in good request in connection with speculative operations at the Stock Board, and the rates are quite steady at 5½@6½ per cent. on Government and good stock collaterals. There is a better demand for choice commercial paper, as apprehensions of stringency are dissipated, and there are fair indications of an early return of the market to a condition of comparative ease and abundance.

There was but little doing in gold or Government securities, but the market is firm. Gold closed at 113⅛ at 12 o'clock.

There was not much activity at the Stock Exchange, but prices were rather stronger.

In State and city loans but little doing. Sales of City 6s, new, at 102.

Reading was stronger, with sales at 49⅞@50. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 62½, and afterwards declined to 61¾. Camden and Amboy improved, selling at 115⅝@116. Lehigh Valley at 58⅝@58¾; and Philadelphia and Erie at 26⅝@26¾ b. o.

Academy of Music sold at 100. Balance of the list.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$5000	City 6s, N	102	100 sh	Penna	c. 62⅛
$500	do.	102	218	do	.ls. 62
$3000	do.	.ls.102	25	do.	61⅝
$2000	Pa & N Y C 7s	92¼	100	do.	.830wn. 61
$1000	W Jer 6s	90⅝	5	do.	61¾
500 sh	Reading R.	50	30	do.	61
100	do.	.b4. 50 1-16	50	do.	61⅝
100	do.	.860	42⅞	45	do. 61¾
51	do.	.ls. 50	200 sh	Leh Nav	.ls. 34⅛
400	do	.s.c. 50	200 sh	Ph & E R	.b60 26⅜
400	do	.ls. 50	100	do.	26⅜
54 sh	Cam & Am R.	115¾	100	do.	.b60. 26⅞
37	do.	.85wn. 116	5 sh	Acad Mus	100
109 sh	Leh V R.	.ls. 58¾	5	do.	100
30	do.	.ls. 58¾			

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113⅞@114¼; do. 1862, 112¾@113; do. 1864, 111¾@111⅝; do. 1865, 111¾@112; do. 1865, new, 110¾@110⅝; do. 1867, do. 110¾@110⅝; do. 1868, do. 110¾@110⅝; 10-40s, 106⅛@106⅝. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111⅛@111⅜; Gold, 113⅝@113⅞; Silver, 107⅛@109; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 830@840; Central Pacific Railroad, 89@90⅝; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 700@725.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114@114¾; 5-20s of 1862, 112⅞@113; do. 1864, 111⅜@111¾; do. 1865, 111⅜@112; do., July, 1865, 110⅜@110⅝; do., July, 1867, 110⅛@110⅜; do. July, 1868, 110⅜@110⅝; 10-40s, 106⅛@107; U. S. Pacific RR. Cy. 6s, 111¼@111¾. Gold, 113⅛@114.

NAKE & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00	A. M.	113⅛	11·00	A. M.	113⅛
10·12	"	113⅛	11·10	"	113⅜
10·27	"	113⅜	11·26	"	113⅜
10·40	"	113⅜	12·00	M.	112⅜
10·54	"	113⅜	12·20	P. M	113⅜
10·56	"	113⅜			

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, Oct. 8.—The Flour market is fairly active, but prices of the low grades are not so firm. The demand is mostly from the home consumers, whose purchases foot up 2000 barrels, including superfine at $4·50@5; extras at $5·25@5·50; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $6@6·75; Pennsylvania do., do., at $6·57@6·80; Ohio and Indiana do. do., at $6·75@7; and fancy brands at $7·25@8·25, as in quality. 11,200 barrels Quaker City Mills sold on private terms. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5 50.. In Corn Meaal there is nothing doing.

The Wheat market is steady, but there is not much doing. Sales of 2000 bushels medium red at $1·35@1·40; 2000 bushels amber at $1·44@1·45; 700 bushels Delaware do. do. at $1·26; and 400 bushels Southern white at $1·47. Rye ranges from 88c. to 90c. Corn is quiet at the recent decline; sales of 5000 bushels at 94c. to 96c. for yellow, and 88c. to 90c. for Western mixed. Oats are dull and weak; sales of Western at 51@52c.; Pennsylvania at 49c.; and Delaware at 48@50c.

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Whisky is firmer, and 25 barrels Western iron-bound were sold at 90c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Tenth Page.

(By Telegraph.)

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Oct. 8.—Ship Belle Morse, from Callao, reports:—Spoke Sept. 29, lat. 24 29, long. 71 W., British schr Addra, from Halifax for Jamaica, the captain of which reported the bark Eziah, of Searsport, abandoned in lat. 38 N., and the crew taken off by a Norwegian bark.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....OCTOBER 8

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....54 | 11 A. M.....66 | 2 P. M.....71

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Hunter, Crocker, Providence, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Steamer Frank, Pierce, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Vulcan, Wilcox, New York, do.
Bark Marianna VII, Goncalves, Lisbon, Jose de Bessa Guimares.
Bark G. W. Horton, Harrington, Portland, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Barkentine Mary McKee, Jones, Samana Bay, J. C. Scott & Sons.
Brig Potomac, Carver, Portland, do.
Schr Henry Le Blanc, Harris, Yarmouth, N. S., Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr Jonathan May, Neal, Savannah, do.
Schr Annie West, Evans, Milford, Del., do.
Schr M. C. Lyons, Smith, Portland, do.
Schr J. W. Rumsey, Cranmer, Washington, do.
Schr Wm. Crebbs, Quinton, do. do.
Schr S. McMenamy, Newell, Charleston, do.
Schr G. Nevenger, Smith, Gloucester, Mass., do.
Schr E. D. Crowell, Howes, Saco, J. C. Scott & Sons.
Schr Marcellus, Smith, do. do.
Schr M. P. Hudson, Vaughn, Salem, do.
Schr D. S Mershon, Ayres, do. do.
Schr Annie and Ann, McArthur, Annapolis, do.
Schr E. H. Naylor, Naylor, Charleston, do.
Schr Abbie Dunn, Dunn, Charlestown, do.
Schr Helen, Bahls, Wilmington, N. C., do.
Schr Sarah Bruen, Fisher, do.
Schr A. C. Buckley, Buckley, Danversport, do.
Schr Annie May, May, Providence, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr H. F. Hedges, Franklin, Providence, do.
Barge J. J. Crittenden, Holmer, Bridgeport, do.
Barge M. McDougal, James, New York, do.
Boat R. R. Powell, Saylor, Annapolis, J. C. Scott & Sons.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Saxon, Sears, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co. Below the Brown, passed bark Joshua Loring, from Gottenburg.

Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer United, Cryder, from Norfolk, with railroad ties.

Schr Mary E. Amsden, Lavender, 5 days from Boston, in ballast to Knight & Sons.

Schr Emma L. Porter, Sparks, 5 days from Newburyport, in ballast to Knight & Sons.

Schr Virginia Dare, Jackson, from Wilmington, N. C., with lumber to D. Trump, Son & Co.

Schr Helen, Cary, fm Norfolk, with railroad ties.

Schr Southerner, Herne, from Pocomoke River.

Schr Robert S. Smith, Insley, from Suffolk.

Schr Revenue, Nickerson, from New York.

Schr C. P. Stickney, Mathais, from Boston.

Schr James Veldren, Cavalier, do.

Schr C. W. May, Enser, do.

Schr R. & S. Corson, Corson, do.

Schr Mary J. Russell, Smith, do.

Schr A. H. Edwards, Bartlett, do.

Schr Joseph H. Huddell, Sharp, do.

Schr M. E. Rockhill, Rockhill, from Salem.

Schr M. H. Wescott, Gandy, from Lynn.

Schr M. A. Grier, Flemmings, from Seaford, Del.

Schr J. J. Little, Back

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For Additional Special Notices see the 4th and 5th Pages

☞ PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 6 1870.

To JAMES LYND, Esq.

Noticing the violent and persistent, and as we believe false and libellous, attacks made upon you, both in the press and by pamphlets, and understanding that you refrain from replying to them because of professional and official etiquette, we take the liberty, as your friends and as fellow-Republicans, of requesting that you will, at as early a day as practicable, furnish us with an answer to the allegations alluded to, and with the proofs necessary to sustain it.

We submit to you that not only your personal reputation is involved, but the vindication of your many warm friends, nay, even the very character of the Republican party, whose nominee for one of the most honorable of local offices you are, demand that you should no longer remain silent.

Dignified reserve in a candidate for the Judgeship, and a studied avoidance of all effort to promote his own election, are worthy of every commendation; but when partisan opposition and personal enmity bear their falsehoods and malice to every door in the community—anonymous and dastardly though they be—the interests of our fellow-citizens in general render it incumbent upon you to furnish them with the means of apprehending the error, and of avoiding unintentional injustice to themselves as well as to you.

Very respectfully, yours,

Morton McMichael,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Wm. A. Ingham,	Thomas S. Ellis,
Charles M. Prevost,	F. A. Comly,
Galloway C. Morris,	Nathan Hilles,
T. Russell Dawson,	John McArthur, Jr.,
John P. Verree,	E. C. Knight,
James H. Orne,	James L. Claghorn,
Charles Gibbons,	Isaac Hazlehurst,
Henry C. Lea,	J. G. Rosengarten,
Wm. E. Littleton,	Charles E. Ausbach,
James A. Freeman,	H. E. Rood,
R. P. Gillingham,	Charles M. Wagner,
William W. Keen,	H. K. Cummings,
C. H. Cummings,	John W. Everman,
James B. Roney,	Joseph R. Rhoads,
Amos Briggs,	Ferdinand J. Dreer,
H. W. Gray,	Henry C. Terry,
John Price Wetherill,	R. J. Dobbins.

To Messrs. Morton McMichael, J. Gillingham Fell, William A. Ingham, Thomas S. Ellis, and others.

Gentlemen:—

Your kind and considerate letter of yesterday found me under circumstances of painful and extraordinary embarrassment. The nominee of a party that has always aimed to maintain a high standard of qualifications for its official representatives; the nominee for an office of great honor and trust; proud of a personal and official reputation that until now has never been questioned, I found myself through the press and by circulars suddenly and malignantly assailed by an *anonymous* enemy, without time enough in all probability to ascertain his identity—certainly without time enough, prior to the election, to establish his falsehood and baseness by any legal adjudication—and restrained, too, by the nature of the honorable office in question, from any direct measures of reply or defense.

In this emergency bound, as it were, hand and foot; poignantly conscious of the numerous and weighty considerations, so well stated by you, demanding an immediate and complete refutation of the libels above referred to, and knowing too how easy and thorough that refutation could be made, I was nevertheless embarrassed by the conviction that the facts upon which it is based should not depend upon any mere assertion; yet could not, from the nature of the case, obtain an investigation of the facts by the public.

Your welcome and timely request has removed all difficulty; it has supplied the interposition I so much desired—that of a third party who should fairly investigate the facts, and should authoritatively state to the public the result of that investigation.

In the first place, I would call your attention particularly to the fact that the attack against me has been made under the pretense of publishing extracts from judicial records, a falsehood which the slightest examination of these records will expose; that it is made anonymously, a precaution that would be entirely unnecessary if these libellous falsifiers of the record had published it as it really exists. I now proceed to submit to you a brief statement of the charges against me, and of the answers to them, as much in detail as the limited time will permit.

1. That as treasurer of a building association I was in default $500, as admitted by a certain schedule in bankruptcy. The answer to this is, that upon a final settlement of my treasurer's account, it was found that nothing was due to the association; and the judgment upon the bond is satisfied of record. The debt was marked on my schedule as one of "about $500, supposed to be due;" and was included out of precaution pending the settlement of my accounts, which had not then been settled.

2. That I had been a defaulter from time to time in my accounts as treasurer of the same association, and had, June 10, 1862, given a bond in the sum of $2500 to cover these defaults.

The fact was, and the records on their face showed it, that this money was borrowed, as any stockholder did and does borrow of a building association, at least eighteen months before I was elected treasurer. The anonymous author of the attacks knew this fact; it was patent upon the face of the bonds. The accompanying note from one of the directors of the association will substantiate these statements:—

"No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET,
"PHILADELPHIA, October 7, 1870.

"JAMES LYND, Esq.:—

"I presided at a meeting of the Directors of the Philadelphia Mercantile Loan and Building Association, held December 15, 1863, in which you were elected treasurer *pro tempore*. You were not treasurer of the association at or before June 10, 1862, nor at any time prior to December 15, 1863.

"I have examined your accounts as Treasurer of said association, and find that there was in reality nothing due by you, even at the time of filing your petition of bankruptcy.

"Very respectfully
"H. W. GRAY."

3. That while I was City Solicitor, and receiving a salary from the city, I returned in my schedule among my debts:—

"To the City of Philadelphia, for taxes on real estate for the years 1865 and 1866, $400. By the operation of the Bankrupt act he was thus discharged from the payment of his (my) debt to the city, at the very time he was taking pay as its Solicitor. Is this a specimen of his official fidelity?"

This debt was so returned by me, because the law compelled me to state *all* my debts; but the falsity and baseness of the charge of infidelity to my trust as City Solicitor will be appreciated, when it is considered that this very debt was included among those which were "to be paid in full;" that it was charged against and a lien on my estate; and that the record shows it was so paid before I was discharged. The annexed certificate from Richard Peltz, Esq., the Receiver of Taxes, is conclusive to this point:—

"DEPARTMENT OF RECEIVER OF TAXES,
"PHILADELPHIA, October 1, 1870.

"I hereby certify that the taxes assessed against James Lynd for the years 1865 and 1866 were collected for the city through sheriff's sale of his properties made in 1868; and the money was paid into this department January 2, 1869.

"JOSHUA NUTTALL,
"Registrar.

"I certify the above statement to be correct,
"RICHARD PELTZ,
"Receiver of Taxes."

On the face of the very record from which this anonymous libeller has pretended to find the material for this attack, is found my complete vindication. After such an exposition of the utter falsity—and of the malignity, for the author knew of the falsehood—of the attack upon me, it would seem that no further answer to any of his allegations is needed.

4. That as the President of the Consumers' Mutual Coal Company I issued circulars containing false representations as to the condition and capacity of the company; that I used [illegible] by the sale of the company's stock; and that the money that I lost in it was not in fact lost by me, but by those of my creditors from whom I borrowed it.

The answer to these allegations is as easy and as complete as to the preceding.

The circulars referred to were founded on and contained the *entire* reports of the very best mining engineers here and at Pottsville—reports on which I relied, as did every one else, and which were reprinted verbatim, and put in the hands of every stockholder.

The anonymous libeller, when he pretends to publish my "sworn statements," does not give the fact that when I subscribed to the stock and became an officer of the company I was the owner of some considerable property; that any borrowed money I may have owned was secured by collaterals, or mortgages, or liens on my real estate, and that almost the only debts which were not secured were those incurred (by accommodation notes) to pay off the mortgage debts of the said Consumers' Mutual Coal Company, which notes were taken by the mortgagor on account of and credited on the mortgage. An examination of the schedules referred to will show to any candid man that but for these debts so contracted, no application to the Bankrupt Court would have been necessary. But it is said I made some $17,000 out of the company not accounted for. If I did, why was not my discharge opposed instead of being unanimously acquiesced in? To state such a question is to answer it. Like all the other charges contained in the libellous and most unfounded attack on me above referred to, these affecting my conduct as President of the Consumers' Mutual Coal Company are answered by an examination of the whole record, and of the documents, which are and always were open to the investigation of the stockholders of the company, and of all others interested therein.

I have thus substantially answered every specification in the charge against me, and the proofs are ready for your examination. While I have refrained from passion, I cannot help remarking that no candidate for office in this city has ever been thus assailed, and that no exigency of partisan politics, no virulence of personal hatred, can justify the use of means so false and base to defeat a political opponent or personal enemy.

In conclusion let me say, that so far as I am personally concerned in this statement I have but one thought, and that is to preserve the good opinion of my fellow-citizens. The office of Judge of the District Court, however much I might be proud of and prize it under other circumstances, is, in view of the attack made upon me, of secondary consequence. My personal vindication is more important to me than any official honors or emoluments.

Yours, respectfully,
JAMES LYND.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 7, 1870. 1t

☞ TO THE VOTERS OF PHILADELPHIA.—The undersigned, as Citizens of Philadelphia, impressed with the growing importance of placing trustworthy and intelligent persons in Public Offices, respectfully recommend to their fellow-citizens the election of

MR. WM. R. LEEDS TO THE SHERIFFALTY.

The proper administration of the office of Sheriff peculiarly exacts such qualifications, and Mr. Leeds is known to the undersigned as a gentleman who possesses them, and who is therefore worthy to receive the support and confidence of the people.

McKEAN, BORIE & CO.,
BENJAMIN BULLOCK'S SONS,
WILLIAM SELLERS & CO.,
RANDOLPH & JENKS,
MORRIS, TASKER & CO.,
ALEXANDER WHILLDIN & SONS,
M. BAIRD & CO.,
BUNTING, DURBORROW & CO.,
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
JUSTICE, BATEMAN & CO.,
LEWIS WHARTON & CO.,
COATES BROTHERS,
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
STOKES, CALDWELL & CO.,
WETHERILL & BROTHER,
JAMES H. ORNE, SON & CO.,
BROWNING & BROTHERS,
H. C. GRAM & CO.,
HENRY DISSTON & SON,
HOFFMAN & KENNEDY,
R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
WM. STRUTHERS & SONS,
NOBLITT, BROWN, NOBLITT & CO.,
WILLIAM A. SIMPSON & SON,
EDLIOTT & DUNN,
BRIDESBURG MANUFACTURING CO.,
MISKEY, MERRILL & THACKARA,
E. R. TAGGART & CO.,
ANSPACH & STANTON,
JOHN & JAMES DOBSON,
THOMAS BIRCH & SON,
BROWN & WOELPPER,
FIELD & HARDIE,
LAMBERT, THOMAS & CO.,
GROVE & BROTHER,
TAUSSIG, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
CHARLES GIBBONS,
MORTON McMICHAEL,
ALEXANDER HENRY,
CHARLES M. PREVOST,
JOHN P. VERREE,
N. B. BROWNE,
FREDERICK M. ADAMS,
NATHAN HILLES,
JOHN PRICE WETHERILL,
BARTON H. JENKS,
JAMES L. CLAGHORN,
SPENCER ROBERTS,
JOHN RICE,
HENRY BUMM,
CHARLES GILPIN,
WILLIAM H. KERN,
HECTOR TYNDALE,
HENRY B. BENNERS,
DAVID WALLACE,
HENRY H. BINGHAM,
EDWARD BROWNING,
F. T. WALTON,
HENRY D. MOORE,
A. H. FRANCISCUS,
COFFIN COLKET,
HENRY CARTWRIGHT,
JOHN H. MURPHY,
SAMUEL C. COOK,
JOHN H. CHAMBERS,
HENRY C. HOWELL. 10 7 2t

☞ HEADQUARTERS UNION REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, No. 1105 CHESNUT Street.

OCTOBER 6, 1870.

Whereas, a systematic attempt has been made in the Twenty-sixth ward to distract the Republican party with the evident design of throwing the ward into the hands of the Democracy, and

Whereas, certain persons, aided by the misrepresentations of Democratic newspapers, have endeavored to deceive the Republican voters of said ward as to who are the nominees of the party; therefore,

Resolved, That this Committee republish its decision in the case of said ward, so that those citizens who desire to support the Republican ticket may not be misled by the traitorous movements of persons in the pay of our enemies. The following is the Republican ward ticket in the Twenty-sixth ward:—

Select Council—JAMES B. ALEXANDER.
Common Council—Captain WM. THORNTON,
ROBERT BRIGGS,
JOHN S. HUHN.
School Directors—FRANCIS GWYNN, Sr.,
JOHN KESSLER,
JACOB MOORE.
Constables—ALEXANDER McNEIL,
JOHN LAIRD.

Any other ticket pretending to be Republican is only intended to deceive.

By order of the Union Republican City Executive Committee.

JOHN L. HILL, President.
JOHN MCCULLOUGH, } Secretaries.
MARSHALL C. HOND, }

9 19 2t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. TO THE REPUBLICANS OF THE SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The great importance of the approaching Congressional election to the interests of our city, and being the regular Republican nominee for Congress in the Second district, the time has arrived when I should lay before the people a short but complete statement of my reasons for asking their support.

I claim to be the regular Republican nominee for three reasons:—

I. That I was nominated by the convention held Wednesday, June 15, 1870, in accordance with the rules governing the Republican party.

II. That a majority of the whole number of delegates voted for me, having received 45 votes out of 68.

III. That I was renominated by the convention held Tuesday, September 13, 1870, in accordance with the decision of the Executive Committee of the State Central Committee, receiving 44 votes out of 68.

As soon as Mr. O'Neill was defeated in the nomination, the influence of all the United States Government departments within the city (Revenue, Post Office, Custom House, Mint, Arsenal, Navy-Yard, etc., etc.), was brought to bear upon the various ward executive committees to induce them to send such representatives only to the City Executive Committee as would favor Mr. O'Neill. In this they succeeded, and to-day a majority of the Republican City Executive Committee hold office under the United States and city governments.

Mr. O'Neill then appealed to the City Executive Committee, protesting against my recognition as the regular nominee by that body. His plan was to have the whole matter referred to a sub-committee consisting of the members of the City Committee who represented the wards comprising the Second Congressional district. To secure a majority of said sub-committee, the seats of Messrs. Peak and Everly, of the First and Twenty-sixth wards, were contested. A committee, consisting of Messrs. Huhn, Porter, McCullough, Hong, and Albright, was appointed, to whom these contested seats were referred. Of this committee, Messrs. Porter and McCullough, representing the Eighth and Tenth wards, were delegates for Mr. O'Neill at the convention of June 15. Now what was the consequence? Messrs. Peak and Everly were thrown out and Lutz and McBride (both O'Neill men) admitted, although it was positively and distinctly shown that in the First ward Mr. Peak received a majority of the votes cast and that a friend of Mr. O'Neill's seized the credentials of the Ward Executive Committee, and whilst destroying them drew a pistol and threatened to shoot the first man who dared interfere. In McBride's case the testimony showed that the Twenty-sixth Ward Executive Committee consisted of fifty-one members, and that out of these 51 McBride received 17 and Everly 34 votes.

After the organization of the City Committee, the matter was referred to this sub-committee, in accordance with the plan above mentioned. This committee consisted of Messrs. Lutz, Porter, Hill, McCullough, and McBride, three of whom are Assistant Assessors of Internal Revenue, McBride, Porter, and McCullough, the latter two also delegates of Mr. O'Neill's. Hill is Collector of Delinquent Taxes and from Mr. O'Neill's ward, the Ninth, and Lutz Alderman of the First ward.

When Mr. O'Neill and myself appeared before this committee, I protested against its jurisdiction for the following reasons:—

I. That a Congressman was a State officer, and that the highest political authority in the State, to wit, the State Central Committee, was the only power that could decide contests for the nomination for that office.

II. That the City Committee was a local committee, whose jurisdiction extended only to city and county officers.

III. That the State of Pennsylvania was divided into twenty-four Congressional districts, and that, with the exception of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth, Ninth, and Twenty-second, the districts were composed of a combination of counties, 5 consisting of a combination of 2 counties, 3 of 3, 3 of 4, 5 of 5, and 1 of 8.

IV. That in the Fifth Congressional District, consisting of the Twenty-second, Twenty-third, and Twenty-fifth wards of the city of Philadelphia and Bucks county, no provision in the rules was made for the election of delegates in the city wards so long as they should be connected with Bucks county in the formation of a Congressional district. See section II, rule 5.

V. That if a dispute should arise in any of these districts no one County Committee could decide, but the whole matter in dispute would have to be referred to the State Central Committee.

VI. That if the State Central Committee had jurisdiction in one case, they had it in all.

I also, in the presence of Mr. O'Neill and the committee, stated that I would do anything to settle the dispute harmoniously and quietly, as there were already sufficient dissatisfaction and strife in the ranks of our party, and offered the following propositions, to wit:—

I. To appear with Mr. O'Neill before the State Central Committee, submit the facts, and abide by its decision.

II. To refer the matter to a committee of six, Mr. O'Neill to select three and myself three, none of whom should hold office under either City, State, or General Government. That the committee should be sworn in our presence, then submit the evidence, and abide by the decision of a majority. If the committee should be evenly divided, allow them to select a seventh, whose decision should be final, and from which there should be no appeal.

III. To go before the people, hold a new delegate election, have the inside officers sworn in our presence, and then go into convention.

IV. To reconvene the convention, and if possible mutually agree upon a chairman of the temporary organization and a Committee on Credentials. If not, to allow the City Executive Committee to detail one of their number to effect a temporary organization, and also to appoint the Committee on Credentials. That whoever should receive a majority of the votes should be the recognized nominee.

I pledged myself that if under any of the above propositions Mr. O'Neill should be the favored one, I would support him with my whole strength and induce my friends to do likewise.

Mr. O'Neill rejected all of the above propositions, and would listen to nothing except the sub-committee of the City Executive Committee, consisting, as I have before shown, of three Assistant Assessors of Revenue, two of whom were his delegates, and the remaining two directly in his interests.

I then requested the committee to postpone the consideration of the case until the question of jurisdiction could be laid before the State Central Committee, which would convene at Altoona in a few days; promising that if the State Committee should overrule my plea of jurisdiction, to submit to the decision of the City Committee. Mr. O'Neill and I then left the room, and the committee, without notifying me as to whether or not they would admit or overrule my plea of want of jurisdiction, *and without examining a witness, with the exception of Mr. King, one of the O'Neill faction, reported in face of Mr. O'Neill.* This was on Saturday, August 13. On Tuesday, August 16, the State Central Committee met at Altoona. I appeared before them, and notified them of the trouble in the Second district, and asked to be heard. After a lengthy debate the committee refused to hear me on account of the absence of Mr. O'Neill. It was, however, decided that they (the State Central Committee) had absolute jurisdiction over disputes arising in all the Congressional districts, and referred the dispute in the Second to their Executive Committee, consisting of Messrs. Leeds, chairman, Tittermary, Miller, and Elliott, of Philadelphia; Mackay, of Allegheny; Scranton, of Luzerne, and Garretson of Schuylkill. This committee was announced by the secretary, who read from his minutes, and acquiesced in by the chairman, Mr. John Covode.

Subsequently the Executive Committee met in Philadelphia on the 29th of August and September 2 and 6. Mr. O'Neill received notice to appear before said committee, but failed to do so. I appeared at each meeting with my papers, credential, and witnesses, some sixty in number. No quorum could be obtained until the meeting held September 6. The committee, without hearing any evidence, although the resolution agreed upon by the State Committee directed "that both parties be afforded an opportunity to be heard before said committee," adopted a set of resolutions ordering the reconvening of the convention, and selected one of their number, Charles A. Miller, to act as temporary chairman and also a committee on contested seats.

After the adoption by the Executive Committee of the resolution reconvening the convention, I proposed to Mr. O'Neill to acquiesce in the decision and meet in the convention with his delegates, pledging myself that if he should receive the nomination I would heartily endorse and support him. This he positively refused to do.

In compliance with the decision of the State Executive Committee, the convention reassembled on Tuesday, September 13, when I received the nomination a second time, having received 44 out of 68 votes.

In the meantime, fearing that the State Executive Committee was not wholly in Mr. O'Neill's interests, influence had been brought to bear upon Mr. Covode to repudiate the Executive Committee and appoint one which was wholly at the service of Mr. O'Neill. Through the trickery, duplicity, and treachery of honest (?) John Covode this was done, and a committee, consisting of Mahlon H. Dickinson (Chief Commissioner of Highways), Chairman, John E. Addicks (Health Officer), William R Leeds (Collector of Internal Revenue, Second district, and nominee for Sheriff), Pennypacker, of Chester, Horatio Gates Jones, Garrettson of Schuylkill, and Ewings of Allegheny.

This committee, acting as it did without authority, and in direct disobedience of the resolution agreed upon at Altoona, and without even notifying me, or attempting to give me an opportunity of being heard before them, adopted a resolution declaring that they had no jurisdiction in the matter.

These are the facts of the case, and if I had been permitted to have the evidence heard by either committee could have shown conclusively:—

I. That Mr O'Neill is not the nominee, that he never received the nomination, *his delegates having bolted from the Convention.*

II. That a majority of the delegates were against him, 46 out of 68.

III. That there has never been a contest for a Congressional nomination in any district in the State where there have been such outrageous and stupendous frauds committed upon the people as there have in this.

IV. That on the part of Mr. O'Neill some of these frauds are as follows:—

1. Failure to comply with the rules relative to registering voters.
2. Striking legal voters from the registry, because in opposition to Mr. O'Neill.
3. That seven of his delegates were inside officers at the delegate election, judges of their own election.
4. Bribery of election officers by money and Government appointments.
5. Stuffing of ballot boxes.
6. Destruction of ballot boxes where the vote was against Mr. O'Neill, by a mob organized for that purpose.
7. Voting of men under the names of voters known to be deceased.
8. Voting known Democrats.
9. Voting on names of the removals from divisions.
10. Voting men from the Second, Third, and Fourth wards and residents of other cities.
11. Control and manipulation of the City Executive Committee by Mr. O'Neill, by showing among other things that Mr. O'Neill, upon several occasions, asserted "that he was all right—he had fixed the City Executive Committee, and that Creely would only have five votes in said committee."

The question to be determined is, Are party rules to be binding or not? Is it worth while for a man to exert himself to procure a nomination for office, and after having done so honorably, to have his nomination set aside by the City Executive Committee because a majority of said committee favor some other man?

Mr. O'Neill is not the nominee of the people of the Second district. He is the nominee of the City Executive Committee—a committee which should be for the good of the whole Republican party, but which, as at present constituted, is a partisan committee in the interests of, and controlled by, United States Government officials.

The real secret of the opposition to my nomination is simply this:—In the convention Mr. O'Neill did not have a delegate who did not hold office under the General Government, and which he had been instrumental in procuring. These men having failed to secure his nomination, it is now *"rule or ruin."* So long as they are holding position and draining the United States Treasury they are strict party men, but the moment they have to give place to others they become disorganizers.

The 11th of October will decide whether or not Mr. O'Neill, who, notwithstanding the printing of his name upon the ticket by the City Executive Committee, is running as an independent candidate, can be elected in opposition to the choice of the people.

I further desire to state that, willing to make any sacrifice of my personal interests for the benefit of my party, I have repeatedly offered to withdraw, provided Mr. O'Neill would do the same, and take up a new man. This he has steadily refused.

As to my position and views upon the leading questions of the day, I am strongly in favor of protection to American industry—no man can properly represent any portion of the State of Pennsylvania who is not; inflexibly opposed to the importation of coolie labor in any form, deeming it degrading to the intelligent, educated workingmen of the country, and in opposition to the principles of our republican institutions, and pledge myself that if elected will do all in my power to secure such legislation as will effectually prevent coolie importation. I am opposed to the granting of the public lands for merely speculative purposes. The future welfare of our country demands their reservation for the benefit of actual settlers. And, finally, am as sound upon, and as true to, all Republican principles, as any man in the Republican party.

I remain, very respectfully,
JOHN V. CREELY.

☞ TO THE WORKINGMEN OF PHILADELPHIA.—As President of the Trades Union Anti-Coolie League, and as the President of the meeting held by that body at National Hall on Wednesday evening, it becomes my duty to warn you of a falsehood by which it is attempted to deceive you. The advertising columns of the "Morning Post" of October 6 contain resolutions denouncing Hon. William D. Kelley, and pledging the League to support General William B. Thomas for Congress. The advertisement states that they were unanimously adopted, and a paragraph in the editorial column refers to them as having been passed. Now, I hereby certify that none of these resolutions were even proposed to or considered by the meeting, and that the advertisement is a falsehood and forgery.

WILLIAM MOWBRAY,
President of the Trades Union Anti-Coolie League and President of the National Hall meeting. 10 7 2t

☞ TO WHICH PARTY DOES HE BELONG? General William B. Thomas—Dear Sir:—Yesday I received a note from you enclosing two tickets—one Republican, the other Democratic—and a number of stickers, with your name as a candidate for Congress in the Fourth district. Enclosed in the note was an appeal to me for my vote. Now, as I am a party man, and always wish to vote understandingly, if you will answer me one question, I can then determine whether to vote for you or not. And, I doubt not, there are many other voters in the district who would like to have the question answered, and who will be governed in casting their vote by your answer. The question is—Are you a Republican or a Democrat? An answer will oblige at least one voter in the

10 7 2t FIFTEENTH WARD.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ TO THE VOTERS OF PHILADELPHIA.—I have before me a pamphlet (extensively circulated), and which many of you have doubtless seen, entitled "James Lynd, Esq., as a Candidate for Judge of the District Court," addressed "To the Citizens of Philadelphia."

This document is signed "Independent Voters." And yet they are not so independent as to give us their names, in order that we may judge for ourselves whether they are really independent voters or emissaries in the interest of the Democratic candidates. Candor is a characteristic of the American-born citizen, and also of the well-bred citizen, though of foreign birth. Such would scarcely venture to appeal to his fellows to read his charges against a candidate for an honorable office without at the same time disclosing his own name as a voucher for what he says. Such has not been done in this instance.

What stronger argument of the insincerity of these anonymous authors can we have than the fact that they dare not show their hands? Are we not entitled to their names, in order that we may know their status for truth and honor, and whether they are related by blood, business, or birthplace with the distinguished gentleman who is Mr. Lynd's competitor? Their names would give us the key to the motives which inspire them, and thus enable us to give proper credit to their statements, or duly discount them—possibly reject them—because inspired by personal enmity, or as coming from the paid agents of the Democratic party, which seeks in this strong Republican district to get the control of our local judiciary.

A careful reading of this pamphlet will convince any one that its statements are unfairly made, and the extracts detached and garbled and put together in just such a way as most effectually to injure Mr. Lynd and his competitor. And every intelligent person well knows that even a document exhibiting truth and honor may be so garbled as to make it appear untruthful and inconsistent. For example, we find in the Testament that Judas betrayed his master for thirty pieces of silver; and again, that he repented and hung himself; and again, those other words, "Go thou and do likewise." Now, put these detached statements from the inspired volume together, and we have, "Judas betrayed his master for thirty pieces of silver, and repented and hung himself; go thou and do likewise."

Unjust as would be such a rendering, it is as fair as are the garbled statements set forth in this anonymous pamphlet.

This document arraigns Mr. Lynd upon three charges.

1. He has been discharged as a bankrupt.
2. He borrowed money of a Building Association, from the payment of which he got relieved by being discharged as a bankrupt.
3. He was President of the "Consumers' Mutual Coal Company" at the time it became insolvent.

Well, what if all these are true? Have not hundreds of good and honest men, who have borrowed money in the course of their business, and became afterwards involved, taken the benefit of the Bankrupt law in order to get relief? Is this one of the unpardonable sins which man may commit? If it is wrong for an unfortunate debtor to avail himself of the Bankrupt law, why did the members of our National Legislature pass it, and the Executive give it his approval? Are they not as censurable for passing such a law as the unfortunate debtors who avail themselves of its provisions?

Again, what if Mr. Lynd had the misfortune to be the President of said Coal Company at the time it became insolvent? Did not the stockholders elect him? And are they or he censurable in the premises?

You are not told how he labored to make the Company a success; nor that he put every dollar he had in it, and even borrowed money on his private account to keep it up, and lost in it all he was worth, and thus forced to avail himself of the benefit of the bankrupt laws for relief. This is studiously kept from you, while it is unfairly insinuated that Mr. Lynd corruptly borrowed the money, etc., and then got discharged as a bankrupt. Impartial reader, this could not have been, or Mr. Lynd could not have got a discharge as a bankrupt, as he did, without one objection from the numerous stockholders of said Company, or creditors whom these nameless self-constituted guardians of public morals have volunteered to protect. And to aver otherwise is to reflect on the Honorable Judge who granted his discharge.

I was a loser of seven hundred and fifty dollars by the failure of said Company, and I would blush to accuse Mr. Lynd with being the cause, knowing, as I do, that it failed by reason of causes which he could not control.

The case then fairly stated against Mr. Lynd is this, and this only:—He became embarrassed in his business, and like hundreds of others, in order to get relief, applied for and obtained by judicial decree, an honorable discharge as a bankrupt.

Mr. Lynd was the universally respected President of the Select Council for four years, and for a term City Solicitor, during all which time he discharged his duties with signal fidelity and ability. Is it not apparent, then, that this hue and cry against him is entirely groundless, having no stronger foundation than his misfortune in business, and an obvious desire on the part of his anonymous traducers to elect the Democratic candidate? I was a fellow-student in the same office with Mr. Lynd, and have known him intimately and favorably continuously since, and I cheerfully add my testimony to that of his numerous friends, that he is an honorable and honest man, and in every sense of the word a gentleman, a good lawyer, and, if elected, will in my opinion, make an excellent Judge.

Now, candid reader, I have not said one word in disparagement of the distinguished gentleman on the Democratic ticket as Mr. Lynd's competitor. I have merely analyzed, and I think fairly criticized, this insidious attack made upon Mr. Lynd. This I have done from a sense of duty, and, in conclusion, I trust you will maturely consider for yourselves what your duty in the premises is, and not become involuntary assistants in the schemes of designing men, who dare not assume the responsibility of their acts by giving their names to those whom they address and covertly seek to influence.

October 6, 1870. [1t] AMOS BRIGGS.

☞ THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The attention of our citizens is directed to the able legal article published as an advertisement in this morning's "Press." It is an exhaustive article upon the question of site, showing conclusively why no other than the Penn Squares ought or can be legally used for Public Buildings, and further, why no buildings can ever legally be erected upon Washington Square.

The voting citizens of Philadelphia are requested to take a walk to-morrow (Sunday)—the day all have the most leisure—around both Washington and the Penn Squares, and after relieving their minds about a monstrous building in the middle of the streets, determine for themselves, after an ocular examination and careful consideration, where the best interests of the city require the new Public Buildings to be built, independent of the legal objections to any other Square than Penn Squares.

1t "PRO BONO PUBL CO."

☞ OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA,

OCTOBER 7, 1870.

At a meeting of the "Commissioners for the Erection of the Public Buildings" the following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That the officers of this Commission be directed to publish, through the public press, the fact that no action has been taken by the Board touching the location of the Public Buildings at the intersection of Broad and Market streets, and that the Commission is empowered by act of Assembly either to locate separate buildings upon the four squares, or one building at the intersection, as a majority of the Board may determine.

JOHN RICE, President.
Attest—CHARLES R. ROBERTS, Secretary. 1t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ TO AMOS BRIGGS, ESQ.—SIR:—I CALL myself a Republican, but still an Independent Voter, especially when Judicial offices are to be filled. Therefore, having read the pamphlet against MR LYND, and attaching weight to it since its charges were founded upon the records of the Court, I was glad when I heard that in the *Ledger* of to-day you reviewed that pamphlet.

I expected its charges would have been fairly met and answered. I expected this because of your ability, and because you are identified with no party. I cannot forget the sacrifices you have made to your independence; how ready you have been to defy party discipline; to denounce those highest in party position and office; to repudiate measures believed by party leaders to be essential to national safety, and to act with the opposition when you believed your party men and measures to be wrong. From your ability independence, and honesty, I expected an answer that would be satisfactory to me. I concede that what *you* state as the points of the pamphlet are demolished, but after reading it I would have stated the points:—

1. Not that he has been discharged as a bankrupt, but that the causes of his bankruptcy were discreditable.

2. Not that he owed a Building Association, but that he was a debtor to it on his official bond as its Treasurer, and that he was indebted to it for sums of money borrowed whilst Treasurer, but *when he could not tell*, and for which he gave a worthless security upon land in Montgomery county. In other words, that through and by him, the custodian of its money, the association lost a large sum of money.

3. Not that he was president of a coal company when it became insolvent, but that he was its projector, that he and others bought a coal lease, organized the company, sold the lease to the company at an advance of over $300,000, and issued a prospectus full of glowing promises, and that the company failed because the promises of the prospectus were untrue. By again reading the pamphlet I think you will find that it quotes from Mr. Lynd's examination, that he borrowed all the money he put into the company. I am informed that certain acts that would prevent a bankrupt's discharge are barred by time, and that some debts are not affected by a discharge at all, but still survive, and that therefore no inference is to be drawn in his favor because the Court has granted a discharge.

I may be wrong in thinking the above to be the charges of the pamphlet; if I am, many err likewise; at all events, such charges are made. Your position as the counsel of Mr. Lynd will enable you to show these charges unfounded if they are so. Will you be kind enough to meet the real points of the case against Mr. Lynd? Your advocacy and defense of him are generous because you were his competitor for his nomination; and because of that and the other reason mentioned in this note, an explanation from you will have a great effect upon earnest Republicans. Yours, truly,

1t A REPUBLICAN.

☞ CHANGES IN PHILADELPHIA.

Perhaps no city in the United States has undergone such great changes as the metropolis founded by Penn. Street after street has been added to the old limits, and rows of stately and splendid buildings occupy the places of waste and barren commons. Still, there is a great want, which every Philadelphian more or less feels, and that is, that we have no spacious public squares where the people at large can throw off care for a time and enjoy a brief season of leisure, and it was a pity that William Penn, when he designed the city, had not left a large area in the midst as a breathing space that could then easily have been done at a small cost.

As the question now stands, we must do the best that we can, and not meddle with those that we have. This is particularly the case with Washington and Independence Squares, and there are many reasons why these pieces of ground should not be touched, but be left an open and public green forever. To any one who will for a moment glance at the past, it will be exceedingly plain that such were the intentions of the rulers of the city who first planned and executed the present buildings. The first act was passed in 1729, when an appropriation of £2000, Pennsylvania currency, was made, to build a State House, to Andrew Hamilton, Thomas Lawrence, and John McCully, to superintend the new building, and carry out the act of Assembly. Nothing was done till 1730, when the lot on Chesnut street was purchased, and in 1744 the building was finished.

But the position of affairs was exceedingly different from what it now is. The city was small. Parts that are now thickly settled were then vacant lots. Trinity Church, at the corner of Sixth and Spruce, was in 1783 considered out of town, and as a matter of course there were, excepting a few shanties, no dwellings west of that edifice, and as a matter of course the State House was then the centre of the city, and so remained for more than half a century. In 1832 Tenth and Chesnut was reputed the exact centre.

But from that time the path of fashion took a westwardly direction, and trade followed in its wake. Vacant lots, which before had been considered as of little account, were now thrown into the market, and realized large sums for their owners. The mansions which previously had been the abodes of the wealthy and aristocratic were now converted into stores, and other great alterations made. The population of the city rapidly increased, railroads and freight stations appeared in the western part of the city, and the erection of buildings of all kinds circulated a prodigious amount of capital.

The Court House, in the mean time, had not corresponded to the wants of the community. The accommodations here are still all wofully insufficient. Lawyers complained that the Row offices were too small for the incessant litigation of the county, and that valuable papers which were noted as filed on the docket were missing, and thereby parties frequently met with heavy losses.

The community complained, the members of the bar grumbled—nothing was done; but in the mean time the city has been paying rents for outside premises, and thus the inconvenience has been sustained of the different branches of the city government occupying premises at a considerable distance from each other.

The question now comes up, How is this to be remedied? The answer is prompt, and to every reasonable mind can admit of little delay or equivocation—build on the lots in West Penn Square, donated to the city by William Penn for any purpose of public utility.

It has been urged that these lots are too far west for any practical purpose, but a single glance at Chesnut street will convince all who are not strongly prejudiced of the futility of this objection. Many of the business houses which formerly occupied Front street and the lower part of Market street are now to be found high up in Chesnut street, and the distance to the Court House (supposing it to be situated on Penn Square) is no farther than the old Court House from their former location. All or nearly all the dwellings from Seventh and Chesnut to Broad have been converted into stores, and the prospect is that trade will encroach still farther west, and that Girard avenue, part of which is now handsomely built, will be the main artery and centre of the city. This supposition is by no means unlikely, as the rapidly increasing population of Germantown, Mount Airy, and Chesnut Hill, and the dwellings in process of erection in those sections of the city, indicate that some central position must be selected, and all economists agree that it is a wretched plan to build and then, at the expiration of a few years, be compelled to move.

The same outcry (though not to such a degree) was raised when the High School was removed from Juniper and Market to its present location, and yet no one now complains that the institution has at all suffered. 1t

☞ JOHN S. PARHAM, MERCANTILE COLLECTION AND LAW AGENCY for Pennsylvania, the Western and Southern States, No. 40 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia, for Western States. 8 3 wfm

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—NILSSON. MAX STRAKOSCH respectfully announces to the public of Philadelphia and vicinity that
MLLE. CHRISTINA NILSSON
will make her first appearance in Philadelphia in THREE (3) GRAND NILSSON CONCERTS, on the following evenings, at 8 o'clock:—
WEDNESDAY EVENING 12th October,
FRIDAY, 14th, and SATURDAY, 15th October.
Mlle. Christina Nilsson will be assisted by Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY, the favorite Contralto.
Signor BRIGNOLI, the distinguished Tenor.
Signor N. VERGER, the eminent Baritone.
Mr. HENRY VIEUXTEMPS, the great Violinist.
The Grand Orchestra will be under the direction of
MAX MARETZEK.
Conductor.....Signor BOSONI.
Tickets and seats for the entire series of Three (3) Nights, price Nine (9) Dollars now for sale at the Academy ONLY. Monday, the 10th, the sale of seats and tickets for either Concerts will commence at the Academy, also at F. A. North & Co.'s Music Store, No. 1026 Chesnut street, at 9 A. M.
Steinway Pianos are used at all "Nilsson" Concerts. Baltimore, Monday and Tuesday, Oct. 17 and 18. 10 5 tf

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. E. L. DAVENPORT.....Lessee and Manager.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING,
The Serio-comic Drama of
ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD,
LINGARD SKETCHES,
and the charming Comedietta of
WHO SPEAKS FIRST?
DAY AFTER THE WEDDING.
WHO SPEAKS FIRST?
LINGARD SKETCHES
Grand Orchestral Piece and Violin Solo, arranged and played by Mr. Henry Widmer, at each performance.
Seats in advance at the Box Office from 10 until 2 o'clock. P. E. ABEL, Business Agent.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, BEGINS AT ¼. THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Oct. 8,
LAST NIGHT OF
LUCILLE WESTERN,
who will appear in her great character of MARGARET ROOKLEY, in the Thrilling Drama of
THE CHILD STEALER.
Jemmy Jubbs.....Mr. James A. Herne
Monday Evening, Oct. 10,
HARRY AND ROSE WATKINS
in their Grand Romantic Irish Drama of
TRODDEN DOWN; OR, UNDER TWO FLAGS

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8 o'clock.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Oct. 8,
A VICTIM OF CIRCUMSTANCES.
MRS. JOHN DREW, BARTON HILL, JAMES, HEMPLE, MISS KIEHL, ETC.,
Concluding with the great Drama of
SIXTEEN-STRING JACK.
CRAIG, HILL, HEMPLE, ETC.
On Monday—MAN AND WIFE.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
HASSLER'S
SECOND GRAND CONCERT MATINEE.
SATURDAY, Oct. 8, at 3½ o'clock,
NEW PROGRAMME—FULL MILITARY BAND.
Admission 50 cents. Three tickets, $1. Family Circle, 25 cents. Boxes, $3 and $5. 10 5tf
Tickets at Academy of Music, music stores, and at Hassler's office, 214 S. Eighth street.

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
GIGANTIC SUCCESS
CROWDED HOUSES EVERY EVENING.
BEST TALENT IN AMERICA.
THE GREAT COOL BURGESS,
the funniest man in the world.
MLLE DE ROSA,
the Peerless Premiere Danseuse.
MISS EMMA ALFORD, MISS LIZZIE KELSEY, SYDNEY FRANKS, the great London Comic, JOHN MULLIGAN and CHARLES HOWARD, the celebrated Ethiopian artists.
Two Splendid New Ballets,
DEMON OF THE NIGHT
And THE GRAPE PICKERS.
COURT OF BEAUTY BALLET TROUPE,
FULL MINSTREL COMPANY.
GRAND OLIO ENTERTAINMENT,
in which all the star artist perform.
Burlesques, Songs, Dances, Local Sketches, Etc.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, Eleventh Street, above Chesnut.
THE FAMILY RESORT.
Established in 1862.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S
MINSTRELS,
The Great Star Troupe of the World.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Presenting to the public the
FINEST TROUPE OF ARTISTS IN EXISTENCE.
Box office open from 10 to 1 o'clock.
Seats can be secured after 1 o'clock at Carncross & Co.'s Music Store, No. 6 North Eighth street.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer.
J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager. 8 22 tf

CARL GAERTNER'S NATIONAL CONSERVATORY ORCHESTRA will give during the season of 1870-71 Four Grand Concerts at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC. There will also be given Ten Soirees of Classical Chamber Music in the large room of the National Conservatory of Music.
This Orchestra offers its services to the public for Concerts, Operatic and Dramatic Performances, Commencements, etc., etc. Also in private Soirees for Solos, Nonettes, Octettes, Sextettes, Quintetts, Quartettes, Trios, and Duos.
Engagements received at the office, S. E. corner TENTH and WALNUT Streets.
Subscription lists at the Music Stores and at the Office. 9 12 1m

ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ARCH Street, above Tenth.
THE PALACE OF MINSTRELSY.
SIMMONS & SLOCUM'S
MINSTRELS,
THE CHAMPION TROUPE OF AMERICA.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON,
With the best Minstrel Organization in the world.
Box office open from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M. for the sale of reserved seats. 9 5 tf

WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS,
Engraved in new and handsome styles.
FINE STATIONERY.
Arms, Monograms, Illuminating, Etc.
DREKA,
No. 1033 CHESNUT STREET,
9 13 tuths6p PHILADELPHIA.

JUST OPENED,
An Elegant Assortment of Fancy Goods.
LADIES' AND GENTS' DRESSING CASES,
ENGLISH POCKET BOOKS,
CIGAR CASES, MATCH BOXES,
WRITING DESKS, BRONZES, ETC.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
Stationers and Engravers,
No. 913 ARCH Street.

INSURANCE.

"THE PROVIDENT."
PROVIDENT
Life and Trust Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA,
No 111 South FOURTH Street.

The dividend received by a policy-holder is the difference between the *actual cost* of insurance and the premium paid. This company is expressly required by its charter to divide every dollar of surplus thus arising among its policy-holders. It is therefore purely mutual.

The New York report for 1870 shows that the assets of this company are in the proportion of $1·50 to every $1 of liabilities, thus insuring perfect reliability.

It has received the approbation of the most learned actuaries, and is endorsed and recommended by many of the most prominent scientific and public men in the United States. An institution of a similar kind in England, the Friends' Provident Institution, has been wonderfully successful.

Its advantages in every respect, both as to safety, cheapness, terms of policies, etc., are not excelled. The prudent and economical management of its business, combined with the remarkable average longevity of its members, commends it to the confidence and favor of all classes of whatever denomination.

Call or send for circular. Agents wanted. An easy company to solicit for. 2 12 cos6p

GRAND OPENING
OF
BRIDAL SILVER,
MONDAY, October 10.
BAILEY & CO.,
CHESNUT AND TWELFTH STREETS.

JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.
1124 CHESNUT STREET. 1124
We have opened this day a large invoice direct from Paris.
French Gilt Jewelry,
French Gilt Jewelry,
French Gilt Jewelry.
The finest assortment ever imported into this market.
ROBBINS, CLARK & BIDDLE.

WE HAVE ALSO OPENED A CASE OF
OPERA CLASSES.
OPERA GLASSES. ALUMINIUM. PEARL. IVORY. LEATHER. OPERA GLASSES.
OPERA CLASSES.
No. 1124 CHESNUT Street,
10 7 3t4p PHILADELPHIA.

MEAD & ROBBINS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
Hard Metal (Nickel Silver),
Have now the largest and most attractive stock of Silver Plated Goods that they have ever offered in
New and Elegant Designs.
All descriptions of Silver-Plated Ware constantly on hand, suitable for
WEDDING PRESENTS.
Tea Sets as Low as $20.
N. E. Cor. NINTH and CHESNUT,
10 8 stuth3m PHILADELPHIA.

1113 CHESNUT STREET 1113
The Subscribers having formed a Copartnership upon the 1st ultimo for the prosecution of a general UPHOLSTERY and CURTAIN BUSINESS, would most respectfully inform the public that they will open on SATURDAY, October 8, a choice selection of entirely New Goods in Laces, Brocatelles, Striped and Plain Terrys, Table and Piano Covers, Cretonnes, etc., all of which they have marked TEN PER CENT. BELOW the prevailing prices of the past year, notwithstanding a corresponding ADVANCE on account of the European War.
M. Stevenson,
C. P. Schwemmer.
STEVENSON
&
SCHWEMMER.
10 7 2t4p

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—On Tuesday, October 18, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described properties, viz:
No 1. Very desirable Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 2207 Pine street. All that three-story brick messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Pine street, No. 2207; containing in front on Pine street 15 feet 6 inches, and extending in depth 50 feet to a 3 feet wide alley, with the privilege of the same. The house has been finished about a year—is in good repair—has the modern conveniences; parlor, dining room and kitchen on the first floor; bath room, gas, hot and cold water, range, water closet, etc. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $152·50. Terms cash. $200 to be paid at sale. May be examined between 2 and 5 o'clock P. M. Possession when desired.
No. 2. Business Stand. Three-story Brick Store and Dwelling, No. 1510 Ellsworth street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets. All that three-story brick messuage and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Ellsworth street, No. 1510; containing in front on Ellsworth street 16 feet, and extending in depth 53 61-100 feet, with an outlet in the rear to Baltimore street. The house is substantially built, in good repair, and has good range. Subject to mortgage of $1100. May be examined. Possession when desired. Terms cash. $200 to be paid at sale.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
10 8 s2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Three-story Brick Dwellings, Nos. 1205, 1207, and 1223 Cass street, Twentieth ward. On Tuesday, October 18, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described properties, viz.:—
No. 1. All that three story brick messuage and lot of ground situate on the south side of Cass street, 68 feet west of Twelfth street, No. 1206; the lot containing in front 14 feet, and extending in depth 48 feet to a 2 feet wide alley, leading into a 3 feet wide alley, which extends from Cass street to Stiles street, with the free use and privilege of the said alleys. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $54.
No. 2. All that three-story brick messuage and lot of ground situate on the south side of Cass street, 82 feet west of Twelfth street, No. 1208; the lot containing in front 15 feet (including half of a 2 feet wide alley), and extending in depth 48 feet, with the free use and privilege of the above-mentioned alleys. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $54.
No. 3. All that three-story brick messuage and lot of ground situate on the north side of Cass street, 183 feet 6 inches west of Twelfth street, No. 1223; the lot containing in front 14 feet 6 inches (including half of a 2 feet wide alley), and extending in depth 50 feet. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $54.
Each of the above houses contains 9 rooms; have the gas introduced, bath, hot and cold water, cooking-range, etc., and are in good order.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
10 8 s2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—On Tuesday, October 18, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described properties, viz.:—
No. 1. Two-story Brick Dwelling, No. 929 Filbert street, with four three-story brick dwellings in the rear, forming a court. All those brick messuages and the lot of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the north side of Filbert street, west of Ninth street, No. 929; the lot containing in front on Filbert street 20 feet, and extending in depth 140 feet to a street. The improvements are a two story brick dwelling, with two-story back building, fronting on Filbert street, and four three story brick dwellings in the rear, forming a court. Terms—$2500 may remain on mortgage.
No. 2. Three-story Brick Tavern and Dwelling, No. 116 Spruce street. All that three story brick messuage, with two-story back buildings and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Spruce street, east of Second street, No. 116; containing in front on Spruce street 20 feet, and extending in depth 102 feet.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
10 8 s2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Three modern three-story brick DWELLINGS, Nos. 2118, 2120, and 2122 CHRISTIAN Street, west of Twenty-first street. On TUESDAY, October 18, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all those three modern three-story brick messuages, with two-story back buildings and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Christian street, west of Twenty-first street, Nos. 2118, 2120, and 2122; each containing in front on Christian 15 feet 10 inches, and extending in depth 76 feet to a three feet wide alley, with the privilege thereof. Each house contains eight rooms, bath, gas, range, hot, and cold water, etc. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms—$1000 may remain on each. They will be sold separately.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
10 8 s2t Nos. 139 and 141 South FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Very Desirable Lot, Washington avenue, east of Ninth street. On Tuesday, October 25, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that large and valuable lot of ground situate on the north side of Washington avenue, 66 feet east of Ninth street, Second Ward; containing in front on Washington avenue 32 feet, and extending in depth 50 feet; together with the privilege of a 2 feet 6 inches wide alley. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms two-thirds cash.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
10 8 s2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS.—Well-secured ground rent, $48 a year. On Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that yearly ground rent, clear of taxes, secured by all that lot of ground, with the brick messuage thereon erected, situate on the north side of Latona street, 215 feet west of Eighteenth street, 26th ward, No. 1821, containing in front on Latona street 16 feet and extending in depth 55 feet to a 5 feet wide alley. The above is secured by a five-room brick dwelling
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
10 8 s2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

THE AMERICAN STOVE AND HOLLOWWARE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA,
IRON FOUNDERS,
(Successors to North, Chase & North, Sharpe & Thomson, and Edgar L. Thomson,)
Manufacturers of STOVES, HEATERS, THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, TINNED, ENAMELLED, AND TON HOLLOWWARE.
FOUNDRY, Second and Mifflin Streets.
OFFICE, 209 North Second Street.
FRANKLIN LAWRENCE, Superintendent.
EDMUND B. SMITH, Treasurer.
JNO. EDGAR THOMSON,
President. JAMES HOEY,
6 27 mwf 6m General Manager.

COTTON—50 BALES PER TONAWANDA, 75 Bales via Railroad, for sale by
WILLIAM M. GREINER,
10 4 1w No. 109 CHESNUT Street.

OCTOBER II.

The Coming Elections.

A Grand Field Day.

Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, and Nebraska.

The Offices, the Candidates, and the Votes in Past Years.

THE CITY CONTEST.

The Rival Tickets for Congress, the Legislature, Councils, and the Row.

The Vote of the City in the Past, and the Prospects for the Future.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

On Tuesday next, October 11, the annual elections will be held in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, and Nebraska, and the result will be an index to the sentiment of the country at large, as well as afford a basis for determining in advance the probable composition of the Forty-second Congress.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Congressional and Legislative Contests—The Struggle over the "Flesh-Pots" in Philadelphia.

For the first time since 1861 there is no general ticket to be voted for in this State, but Congressmen, members of the Legislature, and county and other local officers are to be chosen throughout the State on Tuesday next.

CONGRESS.

The Contest over the Representatives.

There being no general ticket in the field, the principal interest in the State at large centres in the struggle over the Congressional delegation.

The Present Pennsylvania Delegation

in the National House of Representatives consists of 18 Republicans and 6 Democrats. The names, politics, and residences of the members are as follows, those marked thus (*) having been renominated by their respective parties:—

1—*Samuel J. Randall, Dem.	Philadelphia.
2—*Charles O'Neill, Rep.	"
3—*Leonard Myers, Rep.	"
4—*William D Kelley, Rep.	"
5—Caleb N. Taylor, Rep.	Bristol.
6—John D. Stiles, Dem.	Allentown.
7—*Washington Townsend, Rep.	West Chester.
8—*J. Lawrence Getz, Dem.	Reading.
9—*Oliver J. Dickey, Rep.	Lancaster.
10—Henry L. Cake, Rep.	Tamaqua.
11—Daniel M. Van Auken, Dem.	Milford.
12—George W. Woodward, Dem.	Wilkesbarre.
13—*Ulysses Mercur, Rep.	Towanda.
14—*John B. Packer, Rep.	Sunbury.
15—*Richard J. Haldeman, Dem.	Harrisburg.
16—*John Cessna, Rep.	Bedford.
17—*Daniel J. Morrell, Rep.	Johnstown.
18—*William H. Armstrong Rep.	Williamsport.
19—*Glenni W. Scofield, Rep.	Warren.
20—*Calvin W. Gilfillan, Rep.	Franklin.
21—John Covode, Rep.	Lockport.
22—*James S. Negley, Rep.	Pittsburg.
23—Darwin Phelps, Rep.	Kittanning.
24—*Joseph B. Donley, Rep.	Waynesburg.

The Candidates of the Two Parties

in the different districts are the following, those marked thus (*) being renominations:—

Dist.	Republican.	Democrat.
1.	Benjamin Huckel,	*Sam. J. Randall.
2.	*Charles O'Neill, John V. Creely (Ind.),	
3.	*Leonard Myers,	John Moffet
4.	*William D. Kelley, Wm. B. Thomas (Ind),	
5.	Alfred C. Harmer,	John R. Reading.
6.	John H. Oliver,	E. L. Acker.
7.	*Wash. Townsend,	J. Henry Askins.
8.	Nicholas Hunter,	*J. Lawrence Getz.
9.	*Oliver J. Dickey,	Adam K. Witmer (Ind.),
10.	John W. Killinger.	Cyrus D. Gloninger.
11.	Jacob Kleinhaus,	John B. Storms.
12.	L. D. Shoemaker,	J. B. McCollum.
13.	*Ulysses Mercur,	Chas. B. Brockaway.
14.	*John B. Packer,	E. Greenough Scott.
15.	Wm. B. Raber,	*Richard J. Haldeman.
16.	*John Cessna,	Benj. F. Myers.
17.	*Dan. J. Morrell,	R. Milton Spear.
18.	*Wm. H. Armstrong,	Henry Sherwood.
19.	*Glenni W. Scofield,	Selden Marvin.
20.	*C. W. Gilfillan, S. B. Dick (Ind.),	Samuel Griffith. Pierson Church (Ind.)
21.	Andrew Stewart,	Henry D. Foster.
22.	*James S. Negley,	James H. Hopkins.
23.	Wm. Frew (Reform), Felix R. Brunot (Ref.)	William Sirwell.
24.	*Jos. B. Donley,	Wm. McClelland.

The Vote at Previous Elections.

Below we give the vote in each district for Congressmen in 1868, the majority in 1866, and the vote by districts for Governor in 1869:—

Dist.	1866.	1868.			1869.		
	Maj.	Rep.	Dem.	Maj.	Rep.	Dem.	Maj.
1	4464D	8,408	14,745	6337D	6 759	11,711	4952D
2	3137R	14,833	11,913	2920R	12 541	8,908	3633R
3	1604R	13,829	15,956	2127D	11,668	10 216	1452R
4	2425R	17,107	15,248	1859R	13,459	11 895	1564R
5	459R	13,158	13,199	41D	11,645	11,132	513R
6	2562D	12,568	15,247	2679D	11,918	14,580	2662D
7	3480R	12,771	9,481	3290R	11,762	8,411	3351R
8	6189D	7,472	13,738	6266D	6,971	13,531	6560D
9	5823R	14,993	8 674	6319R	13,964	8,576	5388R
10	215R	12,501	12,376	125R	11 929	11,997	68R
11	6786D	10,393	17,928	7535D	9,242	16,555	7313D
12	2006D	14,898	16,687	1789D	12,754	12,678	76R
13	1287R	12,792	12,412	311R	11,422	11,486	64D
14	1516R	15,298	12,952	2698R	13,918	12,492	1426R
15	3341D	12,519	15,818	3299D	11,408	15,142	3744D
16	625R	13,653	18,509	144R	12,423	12,615	189D
17	1319R	12,100	11,196	1064R	10,478	10,093	458R
18	3046R	16,760	14,743	2028R	14,854	13,093	1761R
19	2626R	16,963	14,355	2548R	14,888	12,451	1437R
20	1884R	16,079	16,367	1812R	15,928	14,722	1206R
21	354R	13,477	13,152	325R	12,196	12,494	298D
*22	9965R	15,175	10,606	4479R	....	....	....
*23	4185R	16,905	11,946	5049R	....	....	....
*23 & 28	7280R	31,570	21,743	9528R	24,147	19,274	5173R
24	1858R	12,860	12,737	1123R	12,331	11,518	813R

(*We have been unable to separate the vote of 1869 in Allegheny county, portions of which are embraced in the Twenty-second and Twenty-third districts, and hence are obliged to give these two districts together.)

(†In each of the three districts marked thus there was a contest, the vote as given in the third and fifth being that by which the Democratic candidates were admitted to their seats for a time, until they were ousted by their Republican opponents. In the Twenty-first district two sets of returns were presented, and the Governor refused to issue a certificate to either Covode or Foster. The former, however, was admitted to the seat, and maintained his right to it when contested by Foster. The certificate on which Foster claimed the seat gave Covode 13,706 and Foster 13,807—a Democratic majority of 51.)

The City Districts.

Into the vote of the city districts it will be interesting to go more in detail.

FIRST DISTRICT.

The vote by wards in the First district for Congressman in 1868 and for Governor in 1869 was as follows:—

	Governor, 1869.		Congress, 1868.	
Wards.	Geary, Rep.	Packer, Dem.	Berry, Rep.	Randall, Dem.
2	2928	2963	2547	3524
3	961	1802	1357	2453
4	935	2352	1153	2815
5	885	1881	1159	2195
6	803	1267	1102	1636
11	847	1545	1099	2059
Total	6759	11711	8498	14748
		6759		8498
Maj.	Packer, D.	4952	Randall, D.	6337

The vote for Congressman in this district since 1862, when it assumed its present shape, with the vote for Judge of the Supreme Court in 1867 and for Governor in 1869, shows the following comparison:—

Year.	Rep.	Dem.	Maj.	Year.	Rep.	Dem.	Maj.
1862..	6273	7720	1447D	1867..	6913	12704	5791D
1864..	7742	9764	2022D	1868..	8408	14745	6337D
1866..	7728	12192	4464D	1869..	6759	11711	4952D

The colored voters in this district number about 1850, and the Democratic majority will doubtless be correspondingly reduced.

SECOND DISTRICT.

The vote by wards in 1868 and 1869 was as follows:—

	Governor, 1869.		Congress, 1868.	
Wards.	Geary, Rep.	Packer, Dem.	O'Neill, Rep.	Florence, Dem.
1	2276	1541	2360	2152
7	2144	1657	2966	2146
8	1367	1379	1678	1639
9	1495	1322	1961	1817
10	2547	1357	2782	1778
26	2712	1653	3186	2381
Total	12,541	8909	14 533	11,913
	8,909		11,913	
Maj.	3,632 Geary, R.		2,620 O'Neill, R.	

The vote in this district since 1862 has been as follows:—

Year.	Rep.	Dem.	Maj.	Year.	Rep.	Dem.	Maj.
1862	8,614	6,068	2546R	1867	12,234	9,970	2264R
1864	11,767	7,299	4477R	1868	14,533	11,913	2620R
1866	12,612	9,475	3137R	1869	12,541	8,909	3632R

The regular Republican vote in this district will be reinforced by about 1875 colored voters. Theodore Cuyler, Esq., who received the Democratic nomination, has declined it, and the Democrats are still without a candidate of their own. John V. Creeley, Esq., who was nominated by a portion of the Republican Convention, persists in remaining in the field, despite the decision of the State Central and City Executive Committees. The Democrats will doubtless cast their votes for him generally, hoping thus, with the aid of the Republicans who are dissatisfied with Mr. O'Neill, to defeat the latter. The result is problematical.

THIRD DISTRICT.

The vote by wards in 1868 and 1869 was as follows, as originally returned:—

	Governor, 1869.		Congress, 1868.	
Wards.	Geary, Rep.	Packer, Dem.	Myers, Rep.	Moffet, Dem.
12	1199	1359	1462	1727
13	1878	1476	2319	1856
16	1596	1593	1874	2116
17	1038	1659	1497	2781
18	2849	1713	3147	2283
19	3045	2386	3439	3991
Total	11,605	10,216	13,729	13,856
	10,216			13,729
Maj.	1,389 Geary, R.		Moffet, D. 127	

The vote in this district since 1862 has been as follows:—

Year.	Rep.	Dem.	Maj.	Year.	Rep.	Dem.	Maj.
1862..	8285	8243	42R.	1867..	11073	2985	1012D.
1864..	11467	9992	1475R	1868..	13729	13856	127D.
1866..	12520	11516	1004R.	1869..	11605	10216	1389R.

Dr. Moffet, who received the certificate in this district in 1868, was soon ousted by the House of Representatives, on the ground of fraudulent votes having contributed to his meagre majority. The regular Republican vote next week will be reinforced by about 310 colored voters, and the success of Mr. Myers rendered certain.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

The vote by wards in this district in 1868 and 1869 was as follows:—

	Governor, 1869.		Congress, 1868.	
Wards.	Geary, Rep.	Packer, Dem.	Kelley, Rep.	Nicholson, Dem.
14	2181	1535	2570	2014
15	3717	2507	4209	3321
20	4495	3646	4709	4545
21	1321	914	1501	1211
24	1848	1758	2056	2042
27	1016	812	1170	1052
28	881	703	892	863
Total	15,459	11,895	17,107	15,248
	11,895		15,248	
Maj.	3,564 Geary, R.		1859 Kelley, R.	

The vote in this district since 1862 has been as follows:—

Year.	Rep.	Dem.	Maj.	Year.	Rep.	Dem.	Maj.
1862	8,946	8,118	828R.	1867	14,336	12,781	1555R.
1864	13,088	9,344	3744R	1868	17,107	15,248	1859R.
1866	14,561	12,126	2425R.	1869	15,459	11,895	3564R.

In this district the Republican vote will be reinforced by about 900 colored voters, and Judge Kelley will be triumphantly re-elected. General Thomas will receive the full Democratic vote, doubtless, but he will not make a breach in the Republican ranks wide enough to endanger the result.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

The vote in this district in 1869, and as originally returned in 1868, was as follows:—

	Governor, 1869.		Congress, 1868.	
Wards.	Geary, Rep.	Packer, Dem.	Taylor, Rep.	Reading, Dem.
22	2066	1093	2563	1677
23	2039	1497	2291	1796
25	1093	1481	1271	1916
Bucks county	6505	7061	7033	7810
Total	11,643	11,132	13,158	13,199
	11,132			13,158
Majority	511—Geary, R.		Reading, D.	41

The vote in this district since 1862 has been as follows:—

Year.	Rep.	Dem.	Maj.	Year.	Rep.	Dem.	Maj.
1862	9,606	9,543	62 R.	1867	11,187	11,429	292 D.
1864	11,607	10,729	878 R.	1868	13,158	13,199	41 D.
1866	12,259	11,800	459 R.	1869	11,643	11,132	511 R.

The colored vote in this district will be sufficiently large, probably 1000 in number, to ensure a fair Republican majority. In 1868, Dr. Reading received the certificate, but was subsequently unseated by the House, on the ground of fraudulent votes in his behalf.

Pennsylvania Delegations in the Past.

Below we give the political standing of the Congressional delegation of Pennsylvania after each biennial election, since the organization of the Republican party:—

		Reps.	Dems.
35th Congress,	elected in 1856	15	12
36th	" 1858	21	4
37th	" 1860	18	7
38th	" 1862	12	12
39th	" 1864	16	8
40th	" 1866	18	6
41st	" 1868	18	6

How the Next Delegation will Stand.

Concerning the standing of the delegation to be elected on Tuesday next, it is, of course, impossible to speak with certainty. At present, the Republicans have 18 members, while the Democrats have but 6. The latter have calculated on retaining all their present seats, and wresting as many more from the Republicans, which would make the delegation a tie. The six districts which they anticipate gaining, with the majorities in 1868 and 1869, are the following:—

Dist.	Maj. in 1868.	Maj. in 1869.	Dist.	Maj. in 1868.	Maj. in 1869.
5th	41D	511R.	16th	144 R	188D.
10th	225 R	332R.	17th	1004 R	458R.
13th	311R	64D.	21st	525R	296D.

But if there is anything like a full Republican vote polled, all these districts except the Sixteenth and Twenty-first are assured for the Republicans, and the chances of success in the two doubtful districts are very fair.

In the Sixteenth district, composed of Adams, Bedford, Franklin, Fulton, and Somerset counties, Hon. John Cessna has been nominated by the Republicans, while the Democrats have placed in the field Benjamin F. Myers, Esq., one of the proprietors of the Harrisburg *Patriot* and an avowed free-trader. This circumstance has made the district almost certain for the Republicans. It will be seen, however, that the small Republican majority of 144 in 1868 was exchanged for a Democratic majority of 188 on the vote for Governor in 1869, and that the ground is fairly debatable.

In the Twenty-first district, composed of Fayette, Indiana, and Westmoreland counties, there was a Democratic majority of 293 on the vote for Governor in 1869, while in 1868, Covode (Rep.) claimed 325 majority, and Foster (Dem.) 51 majority. The Democrats have again trusted to Foster's popularity with the repeaters, but the Republicans have placed in nomination the Hon. Andrew Stewart, the veteran protectionist, who has already been eight times elected to Congress, at various dates from 1826 to 1844. If the gross frauds which have so frequently been perpetrated in this district by the Democracy can be prevented, there can be no question of the result.

There is still another doubtful district—the Twelfth, composed of Luzerne and Susquehanna counties—at present represented by ex-Chief Justice Woodward. In 1866, the Democrats had a majority of 2006; in 1868, this was cut down to 1789; and last year, the Republicans carried the district by 76 majority on the vote for Governor. The dissatisfaction of the miners with Democratic free-trade principles led them to bolt the ticket in 1869, and may lead them to do so next Tuesday, and there is some hope that the Republican candidate for Congress will gain the seat.

The so-called Reform Republican movement in the Allegheny districts—Twenty-second and Twenty-third—looks rather formidable from a distance, but the Republican majorities in 1866 were so large that they do not seem to be endangered by the new movement. There is likewise but little danger to be apprehended from the Independent Republican candidate against Gilfillan in the Twentieth district.

Taking it altogether, the next delegation will probably stand as the present does—eighteen to six—with the possibility of a Republican loss of one, or at most two members.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Importance of the next Legislature—The New Apportionments—The Strength of Parties in the two Houses.

The Legislature to be chosen in this State on Tuesday next is of unusual importance, in consequence of the circumstance that it will be charged with the task of reapportioning the State into Congressional Districts under the census of 1870, as well as of reapportioning the State Senatorial and Representative Districts. This is done once in seven years, and consequently it is only once in seventy years that the double task of a Congressional and Legislative reapportionment falls to the same Legislature. Another important duty will be its action upon the report of the Commissioners to revise the Civil Code of the State.

In the Legislature elected last year, the party lines were divided as follows:—

	Senate.	House.	Joint Ballot.
Republicans	18	60	78
Democrats	15	40	55
Republican majority	3	20	23

The last Legislature which was entrusted with the reapportionment of the Legislative districts—that elected in 1863—stood as follows:—

	Senate.	House.	Joint Ballot.
Republicans	17	52	69
Democrats	16	48	64
Republican majority	1	4	5

The last Legislature which reapportioned the Congressional districts—that elected in 1860—was made up as follows:—

	Senate.	House.	Joint Ballot.
Republicans	27	71	98
Democrats	6	29	35
Republican majority	21	42	63

The State Senate.

The State Senate consists of 33 members, elected for three years, one-third being elected every year. The following are the numbers of the districts in which new members are to be elected this year, with the vote in each district at the Gubernatorial election of 1869:—

Dist.	Rep.	Dem.	Maj.	Dist.	Rep.	Dem.	Maj.
2	9,217	11,048	1831D	9	7,902	8,901	999D
5*

THE ELECTIONS.

Continued from the Third Page.

The vote in each of these districts at the elections for Representatives in 1868 and 1869 was as follows:—

	1868			1869.		
Dis.	Rep.	Dem.	Maj.	Rep.	Dem.	Maj.
1—	4854	3880	704 R	4177	2719	1456 R
2—	2750	3442	692 D	2366	2142	*324 R
3—	2570	6020	3450 D	†3511	4064	1553 D
4—	3706	2698	1008 R	2804	2192	1612 R
5—	3686	3146	540 D	3142	2549	593 R
6—	2557	2418	119 R	1870	1894	24 D
7—	3228	2534	794 R	2705	2001	704 R
8—	3845	2655	992 R	3295	2125	1100 R
9—	2136	3687	1551 D	1084	2089	1005 D
10—	3389	3118	459 R	2965	2201	764 R
11—	3044	2944	100 R	3067	2429	638 R
12—	3746	3164	582 R	3032	2263	739 R
13—	1989	3614	1625 D	‡‡‡‡	‡‡‡‡	‡‡‡‡
14—	4009	3563	446 R	3590	3314	276 R
15—	4710	3949	761 R	4520	3270	1250 R
16—	3676	2880	1096 R	2556	*2129	427 R
17—	3551	3050	501 R	3117	2557	560 R
18—	3927	3759	168 R	3464	3130	333 R

[* A split in the Democratic ranks in the Second district gave it to the Republicans by a plurality. The total Democratic vote was 2557—a majority of 191.

[† This includes the entire vote in opposition to Sam Josephs, Dem.

[‡ Brady, Ind. Rep., received 268 votes, not included in the table.

[§ In the Thirteenth district, the vote was so mixed up that it cannot be correctly stated. The district is strongly Democratic.

[¶ This includes the entire vote in opposition to M. C. Hong, Rep.]

PHILADELPHIA.

The Election in the City—The Candidates and the Vote in the Past.

In addition to the election of Congressmen, State Senator, and Assemblymen, Philadelphia will on Tuesday next participate in the choice os an extended general local ticket, members of both branches of Councils, and the regular tring of ward officers. The names on

The City and County Tickets

of the two parties are as follows:—

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGES COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Republican.	Democrat.
Edward M. Paxson,	Henry M. Dechert.
Thomas K. Finletter,	Frederick Heyer.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUSTICE DISTRICT COURT.

James Lynd,	William S. Price.

FOR SHERIFF.

William R. Leeds.	Frederick Gerker.

FOR REGISTER OF WILLS.

William M. Bunn.	Anthony A. Laws.

FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT.

Joseph C. Tittermary.	Joseph Megary.

FOR RECEIVER OF TAXES.

Robert H. Beatty.	Timothy A. Sloan.

FOR CITY COMMISSIONER.

James Bain.	Robert McBride.

The Councilmanic Tickets

of the two parties are as follows, those marked thus (*) being renominations:—

SELECT COUNCIL.

Wards.	Republicans.	Democrats.
1.	William K. Park,	John Krider.
10.	William B. Hanna,	B. L. Temple.
12.	William E. Littleton,	*George W. Plumly.
14.	Robert Downing,	S. J. Megargee.
16.	Thos. J. Smith,	*James W. Hopdins.
17.	Thos. H. Spence,	William Hurley.
19.	William F. Miller,	H. A. Vogelbach.
21.	*C Thompson Jones,	Edward Holt.
22.	J. R. Gates,	H. H. Hewston.
23.	*E. A. Shallcross,	John Thomas.
26.	James B. Alexander,	John K. Findlay.
	James Evans, (Ind.)	——— ——.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Wards.	Republicans.	Democrats.
1.	Heber C. Robinson,	John Burnett.
2.	A. J. Hargesheimer,	George W. Kendrick,
	James E. Eaton,	Charles McGrath,
	Joseph M. Schirley,	John McGrath.
3.	William H. Taggart,	*George W. Nickels,
	——— ———	William H. Fagan.
4.	——— ———	Sheppard Young,
	——— ———	*James F. Stockdale.
5.	E. P. Holman,	William McAleer.
6.	Peter Sides,	James Robinson.
7.	William Grier,	A. W. Gayley,
	William Divine, Jr.,	——— ———
8.	George Schaffer,	Samuel L. Bonafon.
9.	*Walter Allison,	William Campbell.
10.	*George W. Hall,	W. W. Fenner.
12.	Joseph Edwards,	A. H. Ladner.
13.	*R. J. C. Walker,	J. S. Thorn.
14.	William F. Mitchell,	Thomas B. Hahn.
15.	*Henry Huhn,	Charles V. Hagner,
	E. K. Nichols,	—— Haffelfinger,
	Wm. Charlton,	Edward Falkner.
16.	Wm. H. White,	Henry Eisenbrown.
17.	Kennedy Brown,	*John Canning,
18.	Joseph Mershon,	Samuel Dougherty,
	Wm. P. Wattes,	——— ———
19.	S. A. Miller,	W. W. Lee,
	*Daniel Currie,	J. K. Brown,
	T. R. M. Addis,	George Altmeier.
20.	*Wm. S. Allen,	Charles Warnock.
	*George Weidner,	Thomas White,
	George Douguy,	George Dieman.
21.	John Sanders,	John McChrystal.
22.	*Louis Wagner,	Peter B. Binkle.
23.	Joseph Cartledge,	Silas Tomlinson.
25.	Howard Griffith,	Matthew Vandusen.
26.	William Thornton,	——— ———
	Robert Briggs,	——— ———
	——— ———	——— ———
	William Bradley (Ind.)	——— ———
	John McConnell (Ind.)	——— ———
7.	Wm. E. Rowan,	Alvin Thomas.
28.	W. J. P. White,	William J. Neal.

The Vote of Philadelphia in 1868 and 1869.

The vote of the city, by wards, in 1868 for President, and in 1869 for Governor, was as follows:—

Wards.	President, Nov., 1868. Grant, Rep.	Seymour, Dem.	Majorities.	Geary, Rep.	Packer, Dem.	Majorities.
1	2425	1897	528 R	2276	1541	735 R
2	2599	3472	873 D	2328	2863	535 D
3	1177	1904	727 D	961	1802	841 D
4	889	1541	652 D	935	2352	1417 D
5	1155	2117	962 D	885	1881	996 D
6	1107	1609	502 D	803	1267	464 D
7	2663	1903	760 R	2144	1657	487 R
8	1740	1507	233 R	1967	1379	588 R
9	1973	1669	304 R	1495	1322	173 R
10	2960	1587	1383 R	2547	1357	1190 R
11	1097	1931	966 D	847	1546	699 D
12	1435	1625	190 D	1199	1389	190 D
13	2348	1693	655 R	1878	1476	402 R
14	2029	1775	924 R	2181	1555	626 R
15	4531	3223	1308 R	3717	2507	1210 R
16	1853	1977	124 D	1596	1593	3 R
17	1465	2866	1401 D	1038	1659	621 D
18	3189	2038	1151 R	2849	1713	1136 R
19	3482	2836	646 R	3045	2386	659 R
20	4971	4156	815 R	4495	3646	849 R
21	1589	1069	490 R	1321	914	407 R
22	2585	1488	1097 R	2006	1093	913 R
23	2284	1682	602 R	2039	1497	542 R
24	2122	1895	227 R	1848	1758	90 R
25	1974	1837	563 D	1093	1481	388 D
26	3277	2161	1116 R	2712	1653	1059 R
27	1211	952	259 R	1016	812	194 R
28	915	773	142 R	881	703	178 R
	60985	55173		51202	46802	
	55173			46802		
Majorities....	5812			4400		
Aggregates...	116158			98004		

The Vote of Philadelphia Since 1860.

With the officers voted for, has been as follows:—

Year.	Office.	Rep.	Dem.	Maj.	Total.
1860—	President.....	39,223	38,024	1,199R	77,247
1861—	Sheriff.....	30,492	30,346	146R	60,838
1862—	Aud.-Gen.....	36,124	33,323	2,801R	69,447
1863—	Governer.....	44,274	37,193	7,801R	81,467
1864—	President.....	55,791	44,032	11,759R	99,823
1865—	Aud.-Gen.....	49,859	39,830	10 029R	89,689
1866—	Governor.....	54,205	48,817	5,388R	103,022
"	—Judge C. P.....	54,509	48,438	6,071R	102,947
"	—Rec. Deeds.....	54,151	50,760	1,391R	102,911
1867—	Sup. Court.....	49,469	52,069	2,600D	101,538
"	—Judge C. P.....	47,955	53,590	5,635D	101,545
"	—Sheriff.....	48,647	52,666	4,019D	101,313
"	—Register Wills..	50,075	51,870	1 795D	101,945
1868—	Aud.-Gen.....	60,633	60,808	175D	121,441
"	—Mayor.....	59,679	61,517	1,838D	121,196
"	—Judge Ld. C....	60,674	60,649	25R	121,323
"	—Rec. Taxes....	60,756	60,814	238D	121,390
"	—President.....	60,985	55,173	5,812R	116,158
1869—	Governor.....	51,202	46,802	4,400R	98,004
"	—Sup. Court.....	51,888	46,485	5,353R	98,323
"	—City Treasurer.	51,080	46,283	4,797R	*97,657
"	—Rec. Deeds.....	50,797	46 490	4 307R	*97,535
"	—Average.....	51,309	46,401	4,908R	*97,928

[*These figures include the Temperance party vote, which ranged between 250 and 375 in the entire city.]

The Colored Vote.

The colored population of Philadelphia numbers about 25,000, and the colored vote to be cast next Tuesday, for the first time, will reach about 5000. As nearly, if not quite, all of this vote will be brought to the support of the Republican candidates, it will have considerable bearing upon the result of the contest. The following shows the number of colored voters in each ward of the city, as nearly correct as can be ascertained at present, together with the majorities on the vote for Governor in 1869:—

Wards.	Maj. in 1869.	Colored voters.	Wards.	Maj. in 1869.	Colored voters.
1.....	735R	76	16.....	3R	20
2.....	435D	97	17.....	621D	70
3.....	841D	126	18.....	1136R	1
4.....	1417D	771	19.....	659R	56
5.....	996D	785	20.....	849R	135
6.....	464D	47	21.....	407R	115
7.....	487R	1142	22.....	913R	220
8.....	12R	509	23.....	542R	170
9.....	173R	45	24.....	90R	175
10.....	1190R	65	25.....	588D	70
11.....	699D	12	26.....	1059R	36
12.....	190R	119	27.....	194R	100
13.....	402R	43	28.....	178R	135
14.....	626R	124			
15.....	1210R	68	Total..	4400R	5392

The Site of the New Public Buildings.

The voters of Philadelphia are also to decide the question of the location of the new Public Buildings, the choice between Washington and Penn Squares having been given them by the act of Assembly approved August 5, 1870. The following are the provisions of the act under which the vote on this question is to be taken:—

"The Commissioners are hereby authorized and directed to locate said buildings on either Washington Square or Penn Square, as may be determined by a vote of the legally qualified voters of the city of Philadelphia, at the next general election in October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy; and the Sheriff shall issue his proclamation, and the City Commissioners and other proper officers of said city shall provide all things that may be needful to enable the voters to decide by ballot their choice of a site for said public buildings; and the return clerks shall certify to the Prothonotary the result of said election in the usual form required for other elections."

OHIO.

The Offices to be Filled—The Candidates—The Vote in the Past.

In Ohio, several State officers, as well as members of the Legislature and of Congress, are to be elected on Tuesday next. The names of

The Candidates

for State offices and Congress are as follows, those marked thus (*) being renominations:—

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

Republican.	Democrat.
*Isaac R. Sherwood,	William Heisley.

FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.

George W. McIlvaine,	Richard A. Harrison.

FOR COMPTROLLER.

William T. Wilson,	John H. Heaton.

FOR BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Philip V. Herzing,	William Spencer.

FOR CONGRESS.

1.	Aaron F. Perry,	Milton Sayler.
2.	*Job E. Stevenson,	Samuel F. Cary.
3.	*Robert C. Schenck,	Lewis D. Campbell.
4.	Wm. B. McClung,	J. F. McKenney.
5.	J. B. Rothchild,	Charles L. Lamison.
6.	*John A. Smith,	J. W. Denver.
7.	Sam. Shellabarger,	Hugh J. Jewett.
8.	*John Beatty,	James R. Hubbell,
9.	Charles Foster,	*E. F. Dickinson.
10.	*E. D. Peck,	William F. Lockwood.
11.	*John T. Wilson,	Ralph Leete.
12.	Chas. E. Brown,	*Phil. Van Trump.
13.	Chas. W. Potwin,	*George W. Morgan.
14.	James Monroe,	L. R. Critchfield.
15.	Wm. P. Sprague,	John Cartwright,
16.	*John A. Bingham,	Robert E. Chambers.
17.	*Jacob A. Ambler,	John Ball.
18.	*Wm. H. Upson,	J. M. Coffinberry.
19.	*James A. Garfield,	(No nomination.)

The Temperance party have a State ticket in the field, but it was nominated by a convention of only forty members, and will amount to nothing. Cary, the Democratic candidate in the Second district, and Ball, the Democratic candidate in the Seventeenth, have been endorsed by the Workingmen's party. In the Eighteenth district John D. Taylor has been nominated for Congress by the Temperance party, but no danger is apprehended from him to the success of Upson.

The Vote of the State.

The vote of Ohio in 1860 was for Lincoln, 231,610; for Douglas, 187,232; for Breckinridge, 11,405; and for Bell, 12,194. The following has been the vote of the State since then:—

Year.	Rep.	Dem.	Maj.
1860—Sup. Judge....	212,854	199,951	12,903R
" —President.....	231 610	210,831	20,779R
1861.....	206,997	151,794	55,203R
1862.....	178,755	184,332	5,577D
1863.....	288,661	187,562	101,099R
1864—Sec. State.....	237,210	182,439	54,771R
" —President.....	265,154	205,568	59,586R
1865.....	223,633	193,697	29,936R
1866.....	256,302	243 606	42,696R
1867.....	243,605	240,622	2,983R
1868—Sec. State.....	267,065	249,682	17,383R
" —President.....	280,128	238,700	41,428R
1869.....	236,099	228,581	7,518R

The vote in each of the Congressional districts in 1868 was as follows:—

Dist.	Rep.	Dem.	Maj.	Dist.	Rep.	Dem.	Maj.
1.....	10,272	10,483	211D	11.....	13,631	11,503	2128R
2.....	11,694	11,197	497R	12.....	11,374	16,387	4913D
3.....	16,293	15,818	475R	13.....	12,980	14,614	1634D
4.....	13,656	13,027	629R	14.....	13,575	13,113	462R
5.....	10,589	15,425	4840D	15.....	13,773	12,817	956R
6.....	13,463	13,120	343R	16.....	13,757	15,241	416R
7.....	13,978	13,873	105R	17.....	14,998	11,602	3396R
8.....	12,198	11,250	948R	18.....	18,359	11,980	6379R
9.....	14,677	16,322	1645D	19.....	20,187	9,759	10428R
10.....	14,595	15,507	912D				

The present delegation stands 14 Republicans to 5 Democrats. It will be seen that the vote in several of the districts is quite close, and that a change in the representation is possible. In the Tenth district there was a Democratic majority of 912 in 1868, the result of the extreme unpopularity of Ashley, the Republican candidate. Truman H. Hoag, the successful Democratic candidate, died subsequent to his election, and at the special election to fill the vacancy the Republican majority was 2797; but this large majority was caused by a split in the Democratic ranks, the usual Republican majority being about 350.

Since the organization of the Republican party the Ohio delegation in Congress has stood as follows:—

		Rep.	Dem.
35th	Congress, elected in 1856.....	12	9
36th	" " " 1858.....	15	6
37th	" " " 1860.....	13	8
38th	" " " 1862.....	5	14
39th	" " " 1864.....	17	2
40th	" " " 1866.....	16	3
41st	" " " 1868.....	14	5

The political standing of the last Legislature was as follows:—

	Senate.	House.	Joint Ballot.
Republicans.....	19	57	76
Democrats.....	18	54	72
Republican majority...	1	3	4

INDIANA.

The Offices to be Filled—The Candidates—The Vote in the Past.

On Tuesday next Indiana elects State officers, a Legislature, and members of Congress. The names of

The Candidates

for the State offices and Congress are as follows, those marked thus (*) being renominations:—

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

Republican.	Democrat.
*Max F. A. Hoffman,	Norman Eddy.

FOR AUDITOR.

*John D. Evans,	John C. Shoemaker.

FOR TREASURER.

Robert H. Milroy,	James B. Ryan.

FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Nelson Trussler,	Bayless W. Hanna.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

*Barnabas C. Hobbs,	Melton B. Hopkins.

FOR JUDGES OF SUPREME COURT.

Dist.		
1.	Andrew L. Osborn,	James L. Worden,
2.	*John T. Elliott,	Alexander C. Downey
3.	*Charles A. Ray,	S. C. Buskirk.
4.	*Robert C. Gregory.	John Pettit.

FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Dist.	Rep.	Dem.
1.	H. C. Gooding,	*William E. Niblack.
2.	George W. Carr,	*Michael C. Kerr.
3.	H. B. Pritchard,	*William S. Holman.
4.	J. M. Wilson.	David S. Gooding.
5.	*John Coburn,	Thomas Gottrell.
6.	M. J. Dunn,	*Daniel W. Voorhees.
7.	Lewis Wallace,	Mahlon D. Manson.
8.	*J. F. Tyner,	John T. Henderson.
9.	*J. P. C. Shanks,	John Colerick.
10.	*William Williams,	Andrew Ellison (Ind.).
	Mile S. Haskell (Ind.)	——— ——.
11.	*Jasper Packard.	Samuel I. Anthony.

The Past Vote of Indiana.

The vote of Indiana in 1860 was for Lincoln, 159,033; for Douglas, 115,509; for Breckinridge, 12,295; and for Bell, 5306—a majority of 5923 for Lincoln over all. Since then the vote of the State has been as follows:—

Year.	Rep.	Dem.	Maj.
1860—Governor.....	136,725	126,968	9,757 R
" —President.....	139,033	133,110	5,923 R
1862—.....	118,517	128,160	9,643 D
1864—Governor.....	152,084	131,201	20,883 R
" —President.....	150,422	130,233	20,189 R
1866.....	169,601	155,399	14 202 R
1868—Governor.....	171,575	170,614	961 R
" —President.....	176,552	166,980	9,572 R

The only elections held in 1869 were for county officers, in which the Republicans had a small majority on the aggregate vote.

The vote for members of Congress in 1868 was as follows:—

Dist.	Rep.	Dem.	Maj.	Dist.	Rep.	Dem.	Maj.
1.....	16,631	18 116	1485D	7.....	16,117	15,990	127R
2.....	12,943	18,779	6436D	8.....	17,253	14,946	2307R
3.....	14,963	15065	762D	9.....	15,597	14,656	941R
4.....	13,413	13,297	116R	10.....	16,551	14,228	2323R
5.....	15,715	14,683	1032R	11.....	15,489	14,268	1221R
6.....	16,454	16,582	128D				

There can be no doubt of the election of the State ticket of the Republicans by a majority of at least ten thousand. Some of the Congressional districts, however, are very close, as will be seen by the above table, and there may be a change in the political standing of the new delegation, the present consisting of 7 Republicans to 4 Democrats. The Republicans hope to carry the Third and Sixth districts, which went for the Democracy in 1868 by majorities of 762 and 128; while the Democrats, in turn, count on gaining the Fourth and Seventh, which were Republican in 1868 by majorities of 116 and 457. In the Tenth district there is no regular Democratic candidate, and the bulk of the Democratic vote will probably be cast for Haskell, Independent Republican.

Since the organization of the Republican party, the Indiana delegation in Congress has stood as follows:—

		Rep.	Dem.
35th	Congress, elected in 1856.....	6	5
36th	" " " 1858.....	8	3
37th	" " " 1860.....	7	4
38th	" " " 1862.....	4	7
39th	" " " 1864.....	9	2
40th	" " " 1866.....	8	3
41st	" " " 1868.....	7	4

The Legislature elected in 1868—the last elected—was made up as follows:—

	Senate.	House.	Joint Ballot.
Republicans.....	33	57	90
Democrats.....	17	43	60
Republican majority....	16	14	30

It will be unusually important for the Republicans to secure the new Legislature, as it will be charged with the duty of electing a successor to Senator O. P. Morton, who has accepted the mission to England, the term for which he was elected not expiring until March 4, 1873. Senator Daniel D. Pratt, whose term extends to March 4, 1875, has also expressed an intention of resigning as soon as it was certain that a Republican would be elected to succeed him. The candidates for Senator Morton's seat are General Walter Q. Gresham; General Godlove S. Orth, at present member of Congress from the Seventh district, but not a candidate for re-election; General Thomas H. Nelson, at present Minister to Mexico; and Colonel Will Cumback, at present Lieutenant-Governor, who received the caucus nomination two years ago, but was forced to withdraw from the contest before the Legislature, by reason of a bolt in the Republican ranks.

IOWA.

The Offices to be Filled—The Candidates—The Vote in the Past.

On Tuesday next, Iowa will elect State officers and members of Congress only. There will be no election for members of the Legislature, and the vacancy which will be caused in the United States Senate by the expiration of James B. Howell's term in March, 1871, has already been provided for by the election of Judge George G. Wright.

The Candidates

for the different offices are as follows, those marked thus (*) being renominations:—

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

Republican.	Democrat.
*Edward Wright,	Charles Dorr.

FOR AUDITOR.

John Russell,	W. W. Garner.

FOR STATE TREASURER.

*Samuel E. Rankin,	W. C. James.

FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

*Henry O' Connor,	H. M. Martin.

FOR JUDGES OF SUPREME COURT.

*C. C. Cole,	J. C. Kemp.
James D. Day,	P. N. Smyth.
William E. Miller,	Reuben Noble.

[There is but one Judge of the Supreme Court to be elected for a full term, but there are two vacancies by resignation to be filled. In addition to the above, there are to be elected on general ticket a Register of the State Land Office, and a Reporter and Clerk of the Supreme Court.]

FOR CONGRESS.

Dist.	Republican.	Democrat.
1.	*G. W. McCrary,	Edmund Yeager.
2.	A. R. Colton,	W. E. Leffingwell.
	(vacancy) —— Wolf.	——— ———
3.	W. G. Dorman,	John I. Stoneman.
4.	Madison M. Walden,	William T. Smith.
5.	*Frank W. Palmer,	B. F. Montgomery (Ind.)
6.	Jackson Orr,	C. C. Smeltzer.

In the Second district, William Smyth, who died a week or so ago, had been nominated by the Republicans for re-election. A special election will be held on Monday next to fill the vacancy in the present Congress caused by his death. In the Fifth district, B. Frank Montgomery has been put forward by the Free-Traders as an independent candidate, and the Democrats have omitted to make a regular nomination.

The Past Vote of Iowa.

The vote of Iowa in 1860 was for Lincoln, 70,409; for Douglas, 55,111; for Breckinridge, 1048, and for Bell, 1763. The vote since then has been as follows:—

Year.	Rep.	Dem.	Maj.
1860.....	70,409	57,922	12,487R
1861.....	59,853	46,319	13,534R
1862.....	66,014	50,899	15,115R
1863.....	85,741	53,118	32,623R
1864.....	89,075	49,596	39,479R
1865.....	70,445	54,070	16,375R
1866.....	91,227	56,815	35,412R
1867.....	90,789	58,880	31,909R
1868.....	120,399	74,040	46,359R
1869.....	96,579	57,434	39,145R

The vote for members of Congress in 1868 was as follows:—

Dist.	Rep.	Dem.	Maj.	Dist.	Rep.	Dem.	Maj.
1.....	17,718	12,705	5,013R	4...	24,057	16,531	7,526R
2.....	18,758	13,227	5,526R	5...	20,409	13,402	7,007R
3.....	20,119	14,120	5,999R	6...	16,775	6,257	10,518R

The Republican State ticket will be elected next week by from 30,000 to 40,000 majority, and every Congressional district is certain, as the majorities range from 5000 to 10,000.

In the Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Congresses, elected in 1852 and 1854 respectively, the Iowa delegation consisted of one Whig and one Democratic member. On the organization of the Republican party, both districts were carried by it in 1856, and since then Iowa has been constantly represented by Republicans, the number of her members being increased in 1862 to six.

NEBRASKA.

The Offices to be Filled—The Candidates—The Vote in the Past.

On Tuesday next Nebraska elects State officers, members of the Legislature, and members of Congress. The names of

The Candidates

are as follows, those marked thus (*) being renominations:—

FOR GOVERNOR.

Republican.	Democrat.
*David Butler,	John H. Croxton.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

William H. James,	Paran England.

FOR STATE TREASURER.

Henry A. Koenig,	Jacob Vallery.

FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

George H. Roberts,	William H. Munger.

FOR CONGRESS.

*John Taffe,	George B. Lake.

A Prison Inspector and Superintendent of Public Instruction are also to be elected on general ticket. The Democratic candidates have received the endorsement of the so-called "Labor Reform" party.

The Past Vote of Nebraska.

The vote of this State since its admission has been as follows:—

Year.	Rep.	Dem.	Maj.
1865—Treasurer.....	3492	2549	873R
1866—Governor.....	4093	3948	145R
" —Congress.....	4820	4072	748R
1868—Governor.....	8679	6188	2491R
" —President.....	9729	5439	4290R
" —Congress.....	8718	5992	2726R

The State, it will be seen, is certain to be carried by the Republicans, as it has been from the time of its admission.

The Legislature to be elected will be charged with the duty of selecting a successor to Senator John M. Thayer, whose term expires on March 4, 1871. The candidates for this position are Senator Thayer and Governor Saunders. The last Legislature was made up as follows:—

	Senate.	House.	Joint Ballot.
Republicans.....	14	33	45
Democrats.....	1	6	7
Republican majority...	11	27	38

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE MARKET BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars. 7 9 8 6m

☞ HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH cures delicate disorders in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties. 10 1 7w

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, of the SAVINGS AND DEPOSIT BANK OF MANAYUNK, to be located in the Twenty-third ward of Philadelphia, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one hundred thousand dollars. 7 2 s6m

☞ OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3, 1870.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., an extra dividend of TEN PER CENT., and a special dividend of THREE PER CENT. were declared upon the capital stock, payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 15th instant, clear of taxes.
10 4 11t J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE MANAYUNK BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. 7 2 s6m

☞ MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7w

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE PETROLEUM BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five (5) hundred thousand dollars.

☞ FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTINence of Urine, irritation, inflammation, or ulceration of the bladder or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick dust deposits, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys, and dropsical swellings, USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7w

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE GERMANTOWN BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH. 10 1 7w

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE WEST END BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.
It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE GERMANIA BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

☞ HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action. 10 1 7w

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE QUAKER CITY BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTItutions, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings, and enable you to sleep well. 10 1 7w

☞ THE IMPERISHAB

OUR RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

SUMMARY OF CHURCH NEWS.

PRESBYTERIAN.

—A very interesting meeting is reported in Hat Creek Church in Charlotte county, Virginia, which resulted in the hopeful conversion of twenty-seven souls, and the addition to the membership of this church.

—The Rev. John D. Matthews, D. D., has received a unanimous call to the Portland Avenue Presbyterian Church, Louisville, Ky., which has been vacant since the removal of the Rev. P. H. Thompson. It is believed that he will accept the call, and enter upon his pastoral duties at an early day.

—A new church has been organized at Stanton's depot, Tennessee, called Stanton, with twenty members, three ruling elders, and two deacons.

—A church composed of colored people has been organized at Portersville, Tenn., by the Rev. A. M. Watson, consisting of twenty-six members, with two ruling elders, and two deacons, both in the Presbytery of Memphis.

—Mr. W. W. Evans has received a call from the churches of Crittenden and Lebanon in Kentucky.

—The Rev. E. W. Bedinger, recently of Shepherdstown, West Virginia, has accepted a call to become pastor of the church at Florence, Kentucky.

—A letter from a member of the faculty of Davidson College states that one hundred and five students were in attendance at the opening, and that everything promised a pleasant and profitable session.

—The Rev. W. E. Hill has resigned the charge of the Third Presbyterian Church of Richmond, Virginia, and the congregation have invited the Rev. E. T. Baird, D. D., to supply them for a year.

—Among the persons killed by the recent explosion on board a steamer at Yeddo, Japan, were Rev. Edward Cornes and family of the Presbyterian Board of Missions.

BAPTIST.

—Dr. Backus, of the Baptist Home Mission Society, has gone to San Francisco to purchase the First Baptist Church for the Chinese Mission.

—The fall term of the University of Rochester opens under unusually favorable circumstances. The Rev. A. J. Sage, recently of Brooklyn, assumes the vacant chair of Latin; so that the ranks of the Faculty are now full. About fifty students presented themselves for admission. The Theological Seminary, too, is prospering. Dr. Hackett is on the ground, and taking vigorous hold of his work. About twenty additions have been made to the students in the regular department, while seven have been added to the German department

—The Baptist statistics for the State of Georgia are:—1218 churches, 760 ordained ministers 194 licentiates, and 115 198 members, of whom 39,070 are colored. The number of baptisms during the year was 10,645. The net gain was 5178.

EPISCOPAL.

—At Concord, on the 21st ult., Professor William Woodruff Niles, of Trinity College, Connecticut, was consecrated Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of New Hampshire, the first ever consecrated in that State.

—The Rev. W. H. Milburn, the famous blind preacher, has been offered the pastorate of an Episcopal Church in San Francisco, Cal., at a salary in gold of $6000.

—The Episcopal Convention of Illinois have adopted the following canon:—"No clergyman shall resort to a civil court or tribunal for the purpose of arresting, impeding, or avoiding any ecclesiastical proceedings against him, and the penalty for any violation of this article shall be suspension *ipso facto* from the function of the ministry."

—On the 4th of September Bishop Stevens consecrated the new building erected by the congregation of the Holy Trinity in Centrelia, Columbia county, Pa., and preached the consecration sermon.

METHODIST.

—The Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, on Eighth street, above Race, having been completely and elegantly renovated, was reopened for use on Sunday last. This church has had among its pasters such eminent men as Dr. John P. Durbin, Dr. Haganay, Dr. Crooks, Dr. Moore, Dr. Nadal and others. The present pastor is Rev. H. A. Cleveland.

—The Toronto papers announce the death of Mrs. Punshon, the wife of the distinguished Wesleyan divine and public orator. She was the sister of Mr. Punshon's first wife, and, owing to an absurd law in force in England, her marriage with Mr. Punshon in that country could not be legalized. They accordingly came to this country, where they, whom God had already joined together in affection, could be united according to the forms of law. Mr. Punshon has since then resided in Camden, and now the sad news reaches us that she, for whose sake he left his native land, has been taken from his side by death.

—The Wesleyan Conference in England approved the proposal of Dr. Jobson and others for the erection of a monument in Westminster Abbey to John and Charles Wesley; the authorities of the abbey have given their consent.

—At the late session of the M. E. Conference, held in Elmira, N. Y., the following resolution was offered and had fifty-eight votes, but was not carried:—

"*Resolved*, That, without judging any man, we affectionately advise the members of this conference not to affiliate with Freemasonry."

METHODIST.

—The Illinois Wesleyan University reports a corps of six regular professors and 162 students. Its assets are reported at $200,000, including real estate, endowments, libraries, museums, apparatus, etc. The trustees are prosecuting, with much energy and success, the work of erecting a new University building, 70 by 140 feet, five stories in height, including the basement, which will cost, when completed and furnished properly, not less than $10,000.

—The new Methodist Episcopal church in Portland, Oregon, which cost $32,000, was dedicated September 5th, by Bishop Ames. Enough money was raised to cancel the debt.

—A new proposal for the location of the Syracuse University (Methodist) has been made by John B. Burnet, who tenders the gift of fifty acres of land, valued at $50,000, and offers to meet the expense of the grading of the grounds. The land is situated on the Golden Hills, west of the city.

—The Female College building at Farmville, Virginia, has been bought by a party of gentlemen, who intend to make of it a Methodist college.

CONGREGATIONAL.

—Seven Congregational ministers and delegates from ten churches in Southern Nebraska lately met to form an association. They discussed the question, How shall we provide pastors, in view of 100,000 people, with only twelve churches and eight ministers, and a rich country rapidly filling with people?

—The Chicago Seminary opens this fall with about fifty students, a very gratifying increase.

—The Rev. C. C. Carpenter, formerly pastor of the Congregational church in Brookline, Massachusetts, and more lately of the church in Birmingham, has lately joined the Unitarian body.

—The Second Congregational church and society of Waterbury, Connecticut, have unanimously voted to extend a call to the Rev. Edwin Johnson, lately of Baltimore.

REFORMED.

—Seventy-two students have already been admitted to Rutgers College, New York. Eleven students were admitted into the junior class of the Theological Seminary on Tuesday week Several more applications remain to be acted on.

MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

—Christianity has had wonderful success among the Shanars, a large tribe of degraded devil-worshippers in Southern India, who, when heathen, had scarcely any idea of God. They have now over 560 native preachers, and 100,000 nominal Christians who have abandoned heathenism, and formed themselves into congregations for Christian worship.

—We learn from the Chinese *Recorder* that, in connection with the recent annual meeting of the North China Mission of the American Board at Peking, an evening was given to a "conference of churches." Six different missionary organizations were represented, and the exercises were highly interesting and instructive.

—The important political and ecclesiastical changes in Italy have a special interest at a time when the temporal power of the Pope is overthrown. Thirty-three churches were represented in the General Assembly of the Free churches of Italy, held in Milan, June 22-25, twenty of which are sustained by the American and Foreign Christian Union. Declarations of theological and ecclesiastical principles were adopted, the former by acclamation, and a large and influential Committee of Evangelization was appointed. Protestant efforts in Italy have hitherto been attended with not a little difficulty, but, on the whole, the results so far attained fully repay the expenditure of money and labor. The Union supports twenty Evangelists in Italy, eleven of whom are members of the Assembly.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS.
OFFICE, No. 104 S. FIFTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 7, 1870.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Office of the Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, 10th instant, for the construction of a sewer on the line of Nineteenth street, from the sewer in Columbia avenue to the south line of Montgomery avenue. On Forty-first street, from Haverford avenue to Mary street, thence on Mary street westward to Forty-second street, three feet in diameter. On Leaf street, from Orange to Locust street, two feet and six inches in diameter. Said sewers to be made of bricks, circular in form, and according to specifications of the Chief Engineer and Surveyor, with such manholes as as may be directed. The understanding to be that the Sewers herein advertised are to be completed on or before the 31st day of December, 1870. And the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid: the balance, as limited by ordinance, to be paid by the city: and the contractor will be required to keep the street and sewer in good order for three years after the sewer is finished.

When the street is occupied by a city passenger railroad track, the sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the contractor by the company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly approved May 8, 1866.

Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department, as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1860.

If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next lowest bidder. Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to. The Department of Highways reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory.

All bidders may be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals. No allowance will be made for rock excavation, except by special contract.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
10 7 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

FURNITURE, ETC.

PURCHASERS OF

COTTAGE CHAMBER SUITS

And the various styles of

BEDSTEADS,
BUREAUS,
WASHSTANDS,
WARDROBES, ETC.,

Finished in imitation of Walnut, Maple, or other "hard woods," and now generally known as "Imitation" or "Painted" Furniture, are hereby informed that every article of our manufacture is

STAMPED WITH OUR INITIALS AND TRADE MARK,

And those who wish to obtain goods of our make (there being, at the present time, numerous imitations in the market), should invariably ask the dealer of whom they are purchasing to exhibit our stamp on the goods, and take no other, no matter what representations may be made concerning them.

KILBURN & CATES,

Wholesale Manufacturers Cottage Furniture,

No. 619 MARKET STREET,

7 2 smw6mrp PHILADELPHIA, PA.

FURNITURE.

LUTZ & KLEIN,

(SUCCESSORS TO I. LUTZ),

No. 121 S. ELEVENTH Street.

Have now on hand a full assortment of first-class FURNITURE, which their friends and customers are respectfully invited to examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Also, lately received a large invoice of

FRENCH FURNITURE,

Manufactured by the best houses in Paris, which we offer to sell at Paris panic prices. 10 7 2m

HUTTON & McCONNELL,

Furniture Warerooms,

No. 809 MARKET STREET, Philadelphia,

Offer an extensive and entirely new stock of splendid

Furniture and Upholstery,

EVERY ARTICLE BEING ORIGINAL IN DESIGN, SUPERIOR IN QUALITY, ELEGANT IN FINISH, AND CHEAP IN PRICE.

Our patrons having long appreciated the above POINTS in our GOODS, we are induced to present these facts to the public, that we may continue to receive their patronage, promising prompt attention to all orders entrusted to us. 9 27 ws13trp

WHISKY.

WHISKIES.

Rye, Wheat, Bourbon and Monongahela

WHISKIES,

The product of the following Distilleries:

"A & H. S. Overholt,"	"Jos. S. Finch,"
"Wm. Britton & Co.,"	"M. Weiss & Co."
"U. Lippincott,"	"Hugus & Co.,"
"Thos Moore,"	"Shanton, Daly & Kern,"
"Lynchburg,"	"Sherwood,"
"Mt. Vernon,"	"Old Dominion."

In store and for sale in lots to suit purchasers.

APPLY TO

BROOKE, COLKET & CO.,

1727, 1729, 1731 and 1733 Market St.,

8 27 stuth3m PHILADELPHIA.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES.

IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 8 2p4

CARRIAGES, ETC.

1870. FALL. 1870.

WM. D. ROGERS,

CARRIAGE BUILDER.

Phaetons, Drags and Light Wagons

FOR

ROAD AND PARK DRIVING,

Of Superior Finish and Newest Styles.

Built to order and for sale.

Manufactory and Repository,

Nos. 1009 and 1011 CHESNUT Street,

9 8 thstu2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A VERY VALUABLE HOUSE and LOT at the N. W. corner of Forty-second street and Kingsessing avenue.

House built of brown stone, three stories, containing 16 rooms, and finished in the best and most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements—one of the most desirable houses in West Philadelphia. Property should be seen to be appreciated. Persons wishing to know the terms and examine the property can do so by calling on JAMES M. SELLERS, until 3½ P. M., at No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, and in the evening at No. 500 S. FORTY-SECOND Street. 9 10tf

FOR SALE OR TO LET—Nos. 2106, 2108, 2110, 2127 and 2133 WALNUT Street. Prices ranging from $22,000 to $55,000, or will be rented. Address, by note, S. C. BUNTING, Jr., 9 30 12t* No. 218½ Walnut Street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR City Property, one of the finest FARMS in the country. R. J. DOBBINS, 8 18 thstu tf *Ledger* Building.

TO RENT.

TO RENT—THE STORE NO. 722 CHESNUT Street. Apply on the premises between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M. 8 17 tf

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS, NEWLY furnished house, finely located. Apply on the premises, No. 1538 N. BROAD Street, from 9 to 12 o'clock. 10 6 3t*

GERMANTOWN—TO LET, A FURNISHED House on CHURCH Lane, above Ross street. Apply to WILLIAM H. BACON, 10 7 6t* No. 317 WALNUT Street.

HATS AND CAPS.

AMERICAN SILK HAT COMPANY,
No. 721 MARKET STREET.

Broadway and Young Gent's Fall Style Silk Hats, now ready, at manufacturer's prices. A call is asked to satisfy and please all in quest of stylish Dress Hats, as to price and quality.

Remember the NAME and NUMBER. 9 21 1m

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp6

ART EXHIBITION.

ON FREE EXHIBITION

AT

CHAS. F. HASELTINE'S GALLERY,

No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET,

BRAUN'S FAMOUS PANORAMIC VIEWS of Berlin, Potsdam, Charlottenburg, Coblentz, Heidelberg, Jena, Weimar, Erfurt, Ems, Baden-Baden, Wiesbaden, Brussels, Amsterdam, Waterloo, Liege Ypres, Rotterdam, Utrecht, etc. etc.

A complete set of the Berlin Museums, and interior views of all the rooms in the various royal palaces of Prussia.

Particular attention is drawn to the fact that in a few days 100 views on the Rhine and its fortifications, as never before seen, will be exhibited. 11 10

THE FINE ARTS.

NEW PICTURES.

"THE SPIRIT OF THE MIST," by T. Buchanan Read.

"HOME," from the Palatine Hill, by J. O. Montalant.

THE GRAND WORK,

"The White Mountain Notch,"

BY THOMAS HILL

New Rogers Group, "Coming to the Parson."

Exquisite Swiss Carvings from Interlaken, at all prices.

New Chromos. New Engravings.

"The Changed Cross;" "The Wetterhorn," 30x40, the largest ever made.

EARLES' GALLERIES,

No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

SWISS CARVINGS.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS

Have just received a large importation of

SWISS RUSTIC CARVED GOODS,

And propose to add this branch to their business, and keep always a fine assortment. Their present selection consists of Jewel, Work, and Cigar Boxes, Penknives, small Desks, Bouquet-holders and Vases, Cigar Stands, Inkstands, Card Receivers, Book-Rests, Tobacco Boxes, Match Stands, Hand Mirrors, etc. All at very low and inviting prices. (10 1 stuth EARLES GALLERIES, No. 816 CHESNUT ST.

COAL.

HONEYBROOK LEHIGH COAL.

FREE OF SLATE AND DUST.

2240 LBS. TO THE TON.

Office—No. 721 ARCH STREET.

Depot—No. 955 NORTH FRONT STREET.

TENER & GALBRAITH. [9 17 1m

ROBERT TENER. DAVID GALBRAITH.

ANTHRACITE COAL, TON OF 2240 LBS DELIVERED, LEHIGH, Broken and Egg, $7·75; Stove, $8·00; LOCUST MOUNTAIN, Broken and Egg, $7 00, Stove, $7 00; SHAMOKIN and LORBERRY Nut to carters at low prices.

EASTWICK & BROTHER,

Office, No. 228 DOCK Street; Yards, cor. TWENTY-SECOND and WASHINGTON av. 8 20rp tf

ROTHERMEL & MANNING,
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL,
Depot N. E. Corner NINTH and MASTER,
Offices, { 43 South THIRD Street, / 724 SANSOM " 9 9 tf

DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER will not burn or injure the hair, but makes it soft and glossy.

DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER is beautifully transparent.

DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER restores the natural color without dyeing, by imparting a vigorous and healthy growth.

DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER is altogether unlike any other.

DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER is prepared only by J. B. DOBBINS, and the genuine has his signature.

DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER is sold by druggists and dealers everywhere, and at the principal depot, No. 426 North EIGHTH Street.

NO TOILET COMPLETE WITHOUT DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER. 9 3 4p6m

SHIPPING.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will not receive freight for Texas ports.

WILLIAM L. JAMES,
9 23 General Agent.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The JUNIATA will sail for New Orleans direct, on Tuesday October 11, at 8 A. M.

The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on ——, October ——.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without change of commissions

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, October 8, at 8 A. M.

The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Saturday, October 8.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Saturday, October 15, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Saturday, October 22.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.
6 15 No. 130 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

This line is now composed of the following first-class Steamships, sailing from PIER 8, above Arch street, on SATURDAY of each week at 8 A. M.:—

ASHLAND, 800 tons, Captain Crowell.
J. W. EVERMAN, 692 tons, Captain Hinckley.
SALVOR, 600 tons, Captain Ashcroft.

SEPTEMBER, 1870.

LEOPARD, SATURDAY, September 24.

Through bills of lading given to Columbia, S. C., the interior of Georgia, and all points South and Southwest.

Freights forwarded with promptness and despatch Rates as low as by any other route.

Insurance one-half per cent., effected at the office in first-class companies.

No freight received nor bills of lading signed on day of sailing.

SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents,
No. 3 DOCK Street,
Or WILLIAM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES.

WILLIAM A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston. 6 24

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FOR NEW YORK,

SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.

RATES TEN CENTS PER 100 POUNDS, FOUR CENTS PER CUBIC FOOT, ONE CENT PER GALLON. SHIP'S OPTION.

INSURANCE BY THIS LINE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.

Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than fifty cents.

Goods forwarded to all points free of commissions.

Through bills of lading given to Wilmington, N. C., by the steamers of this line leaving New York triweekly. For further particulars apply to

JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—The regular shippers by this line will be charged the above rates all winter.

Winter rates commence December 15. 2 8 tf

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Paris, Saturday, Oct. 8, at 2 P. M.
City of London, Saturday, Oct. 15, at 9 A. M.
City of Antwerp (via Halifax), Tuesday, October 18, at 12 noon.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Oct. 22, at 2 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$
To London	80	To London	38
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commission

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
4 5 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves Philadelphia. 4 11 tf

CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO.,

ROPE MANUFACTURERS

AND

SHIP CHANDLERS,

No. 29 North WATER Street and

No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia.

ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW YORK PRICES. 4 1

CORDAGE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage

At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.

EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,

Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.

Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N DELAWARE Avenue.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 15 5 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,

JOHN B. MURPHY, President,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

MANUFACTURE WROUGHT-IRON PIPE and Sundries for Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters.

WORKS, TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.

Office and Warehouse,
4 1 No. 42 N. FIFTH Street.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES

On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES

On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1869.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000·00
100,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000·00
300,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	313,950·00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925·00
100,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	92,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	450·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
13,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,500·00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
$44,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	$46,900·00
$1,231,400 Par.	Market value,	$1,255,270·00
	Cost, $1,215,622·27.	
Real Estate		25,000·00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made		$93,700·75
Balances due at Agencies:—		
Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company		65,097·96
Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4766. Estimated value		1,740·20
Cash in Bank	$168,315·88	
Cash in Drawer	872·26	
		169,291·14
		$1,852,100·04

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Theophilus Paulding,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	H. Frank Robinson,
John D. Taylor,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
George W. Bernadou	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
William C. Houston,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL Assistant Secretary. 1 1

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Aug. 1, '70 $3,009,888·24

CAPITAL ..... $400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS. 2,609,888·24

INCOME FOR 1870, $810,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908·42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary. [2 19
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

FIRE ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732.

TRUSTEES.

William H. Hamilton,	Charles P. Bower,
John Carrow,	Jesse Lightfoot,
George F. Young,	Robert Shoemaker,
Jos. R. Lyndall,	Peter Armbruster,
Levi P. Coats,	M. H. Dickinson,
Samuel Sparhawk,	Peter Williamson,

Joseph E. Schell.

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock,

Franklin A. Comly.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes.
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD Secretary. 7 23

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full) ..... $200,000·00
CASH Assets, October, 1870 ..... 561,139·12

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Naibro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

JANUARY 1, 1870.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, 1869	114,696·74
	$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,085,386·84

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,123,946
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	82,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	331,944
Accrued Interest	29,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	Louis C. Madeira,
S. Morris Waln,	Charles W. Cushman,
John Mason,	Clement A. Griscom,
George L. Harrison,	William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

Life Insurance for the People!

HOMESTEAD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

OFFICE:

No. 701 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

To place Life Insurance within reach of all, has adopted a system of

MONTHLY PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS

Peculiarly adapted to the ability of ALL WORKING FOR SALARIES OR WAGES.

Special attention is called to this Company's

GRADUATING POLICY,

An original feature, designed to protect shareholders in Building Associations, and all others who have borrowed money or purchased property payable in instalments extending over a series of years, by CANCELLING any balance of indebtedness remaining UNPAID in case of DEATH.

THIS COMPANY ISSUES

All the ordinary forms of Life and Endowment Policies at low rates of Premium, on the Participating Plan, with but few restrictions as to occupation, and NONE AS TO TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE.

Pamphlets containing full information may be obtained at the Company's office.

WILLIAM M. SEYFERT, President.
LAURENCE MYERS, Vice-President. R. W. DORPHLEY Secretary.
B. E. DAVIS, Superintendent of Agencies. [4 9 6m

Active and responsible men wanted as Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
4 5 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1870.

☞ The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

THE ELECTION ON TUESDAY.

AFTER a succession of deeply exciting political campaigns, a comparatively quiet contest is now rapidly drawing to a close. The fact that this calm has succeeded the most turbulent and dangerous period of our national history, however, is one of the best of reasons for continuing the Republican party in power. It indicates the true method of averting future shocks, and of prolonging the era of peace and prosperity upon which the nation has happily entered. No man can tell how many mischievous results would have followed the triumph of the opposition on any one of the leading issues of the last ten years, but the whole nation now knows that the success of Republican principles has redounded, in a wonderful degree, to the general welfare. The contentious Southern States have been not only reconstructed, but pacified to an extent that seemed impossible a few years ago. They are regaining wealth with unexampled rapidity, and the day is not far distant when the candid and unprejudiced portions of their native population will confess that the triumph of the old flag has redounded even more to the advantage of the South than of the North. Emancipation has already proved in innumerable instances a double blessing. It has increased the real wealth of many of the planters, while it has raised their former chattels to the dignity of manhood, and spread the broad ægis of freedom over every foot of American soil. The debt, that fearful legacy of the war, has ceased to be a bugbear or a source of serious oppression. The credit of the nation has been proudly maintained. A large portion of the principal has been discharged with a promptness unparalleled in financial history, and meanwhile enormous reductions of taxation have followed in quick succession. The last, which went into operation on the 1st inst., will of itself diminish the annual burdens of the American people from sixty to eighty millions of dollars. These satisfactory results are due in a large measure to the increased efficiency and honesty infused by the present administration into the departments entrusted with the collection of the public revenues, and to the revival of a spirit of economy in appropriations for the support of the National Government. At no time since the termination of General Jackson's administration was the annual expenditure, per capita, for national objects exclusive of those appertaining to the payment of the interest and principal of the public debt, so small as it is at the present moment. The Democratic administrations of Van Buren, Polk, Pierce, and Buchanan all imposed heavier taxes, per capita, for the ordinary expenses of the Government than the Republicans are imposing under the present laws, and this fact speaks volumes in favor of the economical spirit now prevailing at Washington. We have peace, order, liberty, public credit, prosperity, progression, patriotism, protection, and economy under the Republican national rule—is it wise or safe to risk the danger of the loss of these blessings which is involved in a change of the complexion of Congress? The voter who seriously ponders this plain question will need no prompting from us in regard to his duty on Tuesday next in reference to the Congressional tickets.

So far as city politics are concerned, the partial triumph of the Democracy here two years ago, the subsequent exposure of the means by which it was achieved, and the standing admonition furnished by Democratic misrule, rascality, corruption, and extravagance in New York, clearly point out to Philadelphians which party is most worthy of their confidence. There is room for reform here as elsewhere, but Republican management of municipal affairs in this city is a model of purity and perfection when contrasted with the iniquitous proceedings of the magnates of Tammany Hall.

There is really no good reason why any member of the Republican party should fail to support any of its candidates (save those who are notoriously incompetent or corrupt) on Tuesday next, while the lessons and successes of the past unmistakably prove that our future welfare can most safely be entrusted to its guidance.

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

IT WILL save much future controversy and trouble if our citizens, before casting their votes on Tuesday next for either Penn Square or Washington Square, will understand clearly that there is in reality no choice in the matter, and that, even if the majority should decide in favor of Washington Square, there is not the remotest probability that the public buildings will be erected there. In case Washington Square should be chosen, and it is discovered after the election that the Legislature had no power to authorize its destruction as a public park, the agitation with regard to Independence Square will be recommenced by the property holders in the vicinity, and at the next session of the Legislature every effort will be made to have the law forbidding the erection of a huge pile of buildings to overshadow the State House repealed. We do not believe that the Legislature will do this, although there is no calculating upon what may or may not be done at Harrisburg, and the best way to settle the whole difficulty, at once and forever, is for the voters of Philadelphia to say that the Penn Squares shall be used for the purpose that the founder of the city intended.

William Penn set apart the spaces now called Washington, Franklin, Rittenhouse, and Logan Squares to be public parks for the adornment of the city and the recreation of its inhabitants. Apart from the gross impropriety of diverting these beautiful parks from the uses to which Willam Penn intended that they should be devoted, there is a legal question of the most serious character to be taken into consideration that will effectually prohibit the contemplated outrage. According to the opinion of one of the most able jurists of this city, which has been published, the heirs of William Penn will be entitled to claim Washington Square in event of the conditions upon which it was granted to the city being violated. These heirs are known to be vigilant and rapacious, and they would not hesitate for an instant to bring suit for the possession of any of the public parks if they thought there was the slightest probability of success. Independently of this feature of the case, it has already been decided by the Supreme Court, in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Alburger, that none of the four squares can ever be built upon, but that they must remain open forever as public walks, like the Moorfields in London.

There are few persons besides the property-holders in the neighborhood of Independence and Washington Squares, who have given this subject any thought, who will not agree that Penn Square, on its own merits, is the best possible site for the public buildings within the city limits; and it will be well for those who are in doubt as to which location is the most advantageous to bear in mind the facts that we have here set forth, and to aid by their votes in avoiding a series of expensive and vexatious lawsuits in which the city will undoubtedly be involved if Washington Square is selected as a site for the public buildings on Tuesday next.

THE REGISTER OF WILLS.

THE Democrats are using all their energies to elect their candidate for Register of Wills, and they are even willing to sacrifice a majority of their ticket if they can only secure this and one or two other of the lucrative offices to be filled at the coming election. The Registry of Wills is an important and reponsible position, that ought never to be entrusted to any but an honest, reliable, and respectable man who will enjoy the entire confidence of the community; and, bad as the Democratic ticket for the coming election is, it is not too much to say that Anthony A. Laws, the candidate for Register of Wills, is the worst nomination upon it. This man is the representative of the gang of ruffians who infest the lower part of the city, and at the last election he was the leader of a band of repeaters who employed themselves in voting the Democratic ticket early and often in the First and Second wards, and in intimidating Republican voters and driving them from the polls. We refer our readers to the testimony on this point in the case of Diamond vs. Watt which has already been published in these columns, and it needs no argument to prove that Laws obtained the nomination for Register of Wills as a reward for his distinguished services in the cause of the Democracy on this and other occasions. It will be a disgrace to the city of Philadelphia if such a man as this is elected to any office of trust or responsibility, and any Democrats who have self-respect or regard for the public interests will not hesitate a moment about scratching his name from their ballots. Let those who have or are likely to have business with the Register of Wills imagine what the office will be like with such a man as Anthony A. Laws in charge, and with his friends and followers about him at all times; and considerations of decency alone will prevent him from receiving the votes of any citizens who have the slightest regard for decency and propriety.

THE SELECTION of a proper pavement for Broad street ought to be made without further delay, so that the work of improving our great thoroughfare can be commenced in good earnest at as early a day as possible. The present condition of the central portion of Broad street is a serious injury to all the property in its neighborhood, and there are thousands of real estate owners besides those upon the immediate line of the street who are directly interested in having the roadway laid with a suitable pavement at the earliest possible moment. In the selection of a pavement care should be taken to choose one that will combine as many desirable qualities as possible, and while every effort should be made to keep the expense down to as small a figure as possible, no false ideas of economy should cause a pavement to be chosen merely because it will cost less in the beginning than another that will excel it in durability and other important qualities. Thus far public opinion has inclined very decidedly to a wooden pavement of some sort, and provided durability and facility for repairing and for obtaining communication with the gas and water pipes beneath the surface of the street are assured, wood is in very many respects the best material that can be chosen. The question of paving Broad street has been under consideration long enough certainly for the city authorities to come to some conclusion with regard to it, and we hope that Councils will immediately take some active steps towards having the work commenced at an early day. The present condition of Broad street is simply shameful, and it will never be improved as it ought to be until it is paved in a creditable manner.

GROCERIES, ETC.

FRESH GROCERIES.

We are now receiving daily new additions to our

Stock of Fresh Goods

FOR TABLE USE,

BOTH FANCY AND STAPLE,

And are offering them at the very lowest cash prices.

E. BRADFORD CLARKE,

SUCCESSOR TO

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT,

9 1 thstuttf4p PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING.

DON'T GO OUT AFTER DARK

Without taking proper precautions against the chilliness of the evening. The days are still warm, but the nights are cool. If you go out without a light

FALL OVERCOAT

Your teeth will chatter, your knees will shake, and you will have unsatisfactory symptoms.

ROCKHILL & WILSON can furnish you with the

F. F. O.

That means Fine Fall Overcoat for $8.
Fine Fall Overcoat for $10.
Fine Fall Overcoat for $12.
Fine Fall Overcoat for $15.

Besides which you can select from their ample stock,

EVERYTHING THAT A GENTLEMAN NEEDS In the way of Fall and Winter Apparel, at the LOWEST PRICES.

R. & W.,

603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,

GREAT BROWN HALL.

HABILLEMENTS
No. 824 CHESTNUT ST.
CHARLES STOKES & Co.
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA: PA.

OUR

$15 Suits, for
$15 Style, Fit
$15 and Quality,
$15 Surpass all others.

CHARLES STOKES & CO.

FINE

READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

Combining Style, Durability, and Excellence of Workmanship.

JONES'

One-Price

ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 604 MARKET STREET.

GEO. W. NIEMANN.

Handsome Garments made to order at the shortest notice. 10 3 tfrp

$20 $20 $20 $20 $20

CHEVIOT SUITS,

$20 Equal to Imported, $20

MADE TO MEASURE.

$20 $20·00 $20·00 $20·00 $20

Style, Fit, and Work Guaranteed.

$20 EVANS & LEACH, $20

No. 628 MARKET STREET.

9 17 stuth3m

$20 $20 $20 $20 $20

WESTON & BROTHER,

TAILORS,

S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts,

PHILADELPHIA.

A full assortment of the most approved styles for

FALL AND WINTER WEAR,

JUST RECEIVED.

A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 9 16 3mrp

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

BUZBY & HUNTERSON,

MORNING GLORY

Stove, Heater and Range Warehouses

Nos. 309 and 311 N. SECOND St.,

Above Vine, Philadelphia.

Special attention to Heater and Range Work.

Repairing promptly attended to. 10 3 tfrp

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER.

BLANKETS AND QUILTS.

Our BLANKETS for the Fall and Winter Season are now fully open for examination. Our sales have already been very large, but our arrangements with the mills are such that we shall be able to supply almost any demand.

THE HURON BLANKETS

That we have sold so extensively in past seasons have been still further improved, and we can recommend them now with confidence as being the very best in the market for fineness of wool, size and weight.

Our assortment in Crib, Single Bed, and other sizes is by far the largest in the city, and are furnished in any quantity, from a single pair to the largest Hotel orders.

Our great facilities for procuring and distributing these goods enable us to afford them at but slight advances on factory prices, and thereby maintain ourselves as the leading house in the Blanket trade.

Prices range from Three to Twenty Dollars Per Pair.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS.

DRY GOODS.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,

Has now in store full lines of

PIM BROS' FIRST QUALITY IRISH POPLINS.
FRENCH SILK AND WOOL POPLINS.
PLAID SERGES.
PLAID CLOTHS FOR LADIES' SUITS.
PLAIDS FOR MISSES AND CHILDREN.
Etc. Etc. Etc.

All of this season's importations, and will be sold at low prices. 9 24 stuth4p3m

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.

The subscribers are prepared to supply Families, Hotels, Schools, etc., with every variety of

BLANKETS

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

PERKINS & CO.,

9 South NINTH Street,

9 13 tuths3m4p PHILADELPHIA.

GEORGE D. WISHAM,

No. 7 North EIGHTH Street,

Is now prepared to offer one of the largest and best selected stocks of

Dress Goods

To be found in the city, and will be sold at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.

NEW GOODS OPENING DAILY.

Eighth Street Emporium for

Black Silks! Black Silks!

BLACK TAFFETA.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, heavy, $1·50, $1·75, $2.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, wide, $2.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, rich, $2·25, $2·50, $2·75, $3, $3·50, $4, $4·50, $5.
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF IRISH POPLINS.

For Bargains call at

GEORGE D. WISHAM'S
ONE PRICE STORE,
No. 7 North EIGHTH Street.

9 22 thstf Our Motto—*Small Profits and Quick Sales.*

DRY GOODS.

400 ARCH STREET. 400

EYRE & LANDELL

New Offer for the Fall of 1870

NEW
LYONS SILKS.
WM'S POPLINS.
INDIA SHAWLS.
SILK PLUSHES.
JOUVIN GLOVES.
LYONS VELVETS.
BAGDAD WRAPS.
PARK BLANKETS.
WOOLLEN SATINS.
GORGEOUS PLAIDS.
ZOUAVE JACKETS.
CARRIAGE SHAWLS.
NOBILITY VELOURS.
NEW SHAWL SUITS.
ARISTOCRATIC SILKS.
SOUTHERLAND PLAIDS.
SERVICEABLE POPLINS.
LADY FRANKLIN JACKETS.

P. S.—10,000 YARDS SPLENDID FRENCH CHINTZES.

N. B.—Our stock of Fine Blankets, Extra Quilts, and Damask Goods, and general staple stock is unprecedented. [9 19 mws rptf

SILKS, SHAWLS AND FANCY GOODS.

GEORGE FRYER,

No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

Would invite the attention of purchasers to his

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RUSSIA.

The Czar's Squadron Approaching Constantinople—The Objectionable Treaty.

A letter from Constantinople of the 10th mentions with considerable alarm the arrival of a Russian squadron, under the command of Admiral Boutakoff, in Greek waters. The interpretation of the appearance of the fleet is that Russia was in no degree prepared for the rapid course the Franco-German war has taken, and sees herself obliged to do hurriedly now what she had hitherto determined to accomplish at her own time and convenience, viz., a strong demonstration of naval force before Constantinople, while demanding a revision of the treaties of 1856, and a new arrangement of the right of Russian war vessels to traverse the Black Sea. As the possibility of a Congress is not altogether excluded from men's minds, this action on the part of Russia is by no means unlikely.

THE TREATY RUSSIA WANTS ANNULLED.

Since the commencement of the war between France and Germany, Russia has evinced her intention to annul the stipulations of the treaty of Paris, entered into at the close of the Crimean war. According to a despatch from the N.Y. *Tribune* correspondent at St. Petersburg, all the newspapers are discussing the Eastern question, and urging the abrogation of the said treaty, which the St. Petersburg *Diplomatist* says Gortschakoff has resolved speedily to annul. The contracting powers of this treaty were France, England, Russia, Sardinia, and Turkey, and the following is a synopsis of the points of most interest in it at present:—

Article 9 mentions that the Sultan grants reforms in regard to his Christian subjects.

Article 11. The Black Sea is neutralized. While open to the mercantile marines of all nations, its waters and ports are formally and in perpetuity interdicted to vessels of war, whether belonging to nations having territory bordering on it, or otherwise.

Article 12. This article prescribes that all regulations respecting trade in the Black Sea shall be conceived in a spirit favorable to the development of commercial transactions.

Article 13. The Black Sea being neutralized by a foregoing provision, Russia and Turkey engage neither to construct nor maintain any naval or military arsenal upon its coast.

Articles 20 and 21 concede a portion of Russian territory, to be annexed to the principality of Moldavia.

Article 22. The Principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia are to enjoy under the suzerainty of the Porte, and under the guarantee of the contracting powers, the privileges and immunities of which they are in possession. No exclusive protection shall be exercised over them by any of the guaranteeing powers. There shall be no private right of interference in their affairs.

Article 23. The Sublime Porte guarantees to the aforesaid Principalities an independent and national administration, as well as full liberty of worship, legislation, commerce, and navigation.

Article 28. The Principality of Servia will continue to be dependent upon the Sublime Porte, and subject to stipulations nearly similar to those named for the other Principalities.

Article 30. Russia and Turkey are to retain in their full integrity their possessions in Asia to the same extent as before the war. Commissioners are to be appointed to settle the boundaries.

DETECTIVE STRATEGY.

Important Arrest of Spanish Counterfeiters.

During the last two weeks two men have been staying at the hotel at Quarantine Landing on Staten Island, and have been keeping a careful watch upon every three-masted schooner, and occasionally going off to them in small boats, and overhauling them thoroughly. Considerable curiosity has been excited among the inhabitants of the island by their movements, but both were careful to keep their own counsel, and in spite of the numerous questions asked they continued to keep their mission a secret.

Last evening, however, their watchfulness was explained. At about three o'clock in the afternoon a large three-masted schooner was seen slowly sailing up to Quarantine, and in a few minutes the two strangers, who had been, as usual, closely examining the craft, hired a small boat, pulled out to the vessel, and after a few moments' conversation with her master boarded her. They remained on board for some time, and rumors of their proceedings having been spread abroad, a number of spectators assembled to await their return. At last the row boat approached the shore, when it was discovered that two men, who had not been in her when she left the shore, were seated in the stern. The boat reached the landing and the whole party entered the hotel. It then appeared that the two strangers who had been staying at the hotel were two of Colonel Whiteley's government detectives, who had been informed by telegraph of the probable arrival of two notorious counterfeiters from Texas, in a three-masted schooner, with a large quantity of spurious money in their possession.

They had almost begun to doubt the correctness of their information, when a schooner answering the description given came into sight yesterday afternoon. When the detectives reached her decks they found two Spanish passengers named Edward Garcia and Manuel Auburney, and at once took them into custody. Their indignation was extreme, and they vehemently protested their innocence. But the officers, armed with the necessary warrants, were in nowise daunted, and hastened to search their baggage and their berths. This examination led to the discovery of a large quantity of counterfeit bills upon various banks, executed in so thoroughly artistic a manner that even on a comparison with the genuine bills the difference between the good and the bad could scarcely be found.

The officers found in their possession moulds, acids, tools for milling coin, and all the necessary appliances for carrying on their trade in this city. After the first few minutes the prisoners recovered their equanimity and tried to make the best of their position. After partaking of some refreshment with their captors, they left for this city in one of the ferry-boats. To-day they were taken before Commissioner Betts and held for examination on the 10th instant, in default of $10,000 bail.—*N. Y. Evening Post, yesterday.*

THE COLOR QUESTION.

Negro Children in the Cincinnati Schools.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* of the 5th says:—

"The excitement growing out of the resolution of the School Board on Friday evening, admitting colored children to the public schools, grows, and the disposition of the case promises to be interesting. Quite a number of Republicans, we learn, share in the general disgust manifested at the action of the board, and a report was in circulation yesterday that a petition was about to be issued to the board asking them to rescind the resolution. The motives of the board in disposing of this vexed question must not be prejudged.

"The question of admitting colored children into the public schools has been under advisement for several months, and petitions have been showered upon them by the colored population, asking them to furnish educational facilities for their children according to law. The disposition of the matter was deferred until the enumeration was taken, when it was found that there were only fourteen persons between the ages of five and twenty-one in the village. Under the law this number was insufficient to establish a separate school, and they were bound then to admit the colored children to the schools.

"Yesterday the climax was reached, when five little urchins of African descent made their appearance at the First Street School, to be instructed. Several white children immediately picked up their books and marched home. The principal reports that the attendance yesterday was about half as large as on Friday, and fears that worse will come if the order is persisted in. The introduction of this disturbing element into the schools will, no doubt, scare some of the people, as the idea is an innovation upon the routine, but they will soon get over their terror when they learn that the law protects a 'nigger' as well as a white citizen."

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HELMBOLD'S BUCHU, THE ONLY KNOWN remedy for diabetes, irritation of the neck of the bladder, inflammation of the kidneys, catarrh of the bladder, strangury, or painful urinating.

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VELVET BEAVERS, RAIN BLACK BEAVERS,
FUR BEAVERS, OPERA CLOAKINGS,

In Blacks and Colors, Newest Designs.

WATERPROOFS. WATERPROOFS.

Twenty different makes, from lowest to finest grades.

WHITE CORDUROYS.

VELVETEENS! VELVETEENS!

In very best makes, colors guaranteed.

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A DESIRABLE
Safe Home Investment

THE
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Offer $1,200,000 Bonds, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest in Gold, Secured by a

First and Only Mortgage.

The Bonds are issued in

$1000s, $500s and $200s.

The Coupons are payable in the city of Philadelphia on the first days of April and October,

Free of State and United States Taxes.

The price at present is

90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

This Road, with its connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Lewistown, brings the Anthracite Coal Fields 67 MILES nearer the Western and Southwestern markets. With this advantage it will control that trade. The Lumber Trade, and the immense and valuable deposit of ores in this section, together with the thickly peopled district through which it runs, will secure it a very large and profitable trade.

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Will be paid, on and after that date, at the Banking House of

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9 23 to 15 W. S. HILLES, Treasurer.

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RAILROAD

Seven Per Cent. Bonds,
FREE OF TAXES.

We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company

AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of

$1000s, $500s, and 100s.

The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.

The road is now finished, and doing a business largely in excess of the anticipations of its officers.

The trade offering necessitates a large additional outlay for rolling stock, to afford full facilities for its prompt transaction, the present rolling stock not being sufficient to accommodate the trade.

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THE 7 PER CENT.
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Due October 1,

Will be paid on and after that date at the Banking House of

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7 Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds.

We offer for sale, at par and accrued interest, the SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,

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The Bonds have forty years to run, ARE REGISTERED and FREE FROM ALL TAXES, interest SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM, payable September and March.

For further particulars, apply to

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FOR
Trustees, Executors and Administrators.

WE OFFER FOR SALE
$2,000,000
OF THE
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s
GENERAL MORTGAGE
Six Per Cent. Bonds
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And Interest Added to the Date of Purchase.

All Free from State Tax, and Issued in Sums of $1000.

These bonds are coupon and registered, interest on the former payable January and July 1; on the latter April and October 1, and by an act of the Legislature, approved April 1, 1870, are made a LEGAL INVESTMENT for Administrators, Executors, Trustees, etc. For further particulars apply to

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Persons furnishing houses or stores will find it to their interest to deal with the Manufacturers direct. Our assortment of all kinds of Gas Fixtures cannot be equalled in the city, and we invite all those in want to call on

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Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26

BATTLES ON THE RHINE.

An Interesting Historical Sketch—Three Centuries of Fighting on the Historic Battle-Ground.

Ever since the time of the Merovingian kings, ever since the world began, probably, war has tainted the Rhine streams with human blood. The world grew wiser and saw further—produced its Galileos, its Raphaels, its Shakespeares—still the swords crossed, and the dead men went floating down the Rhine. Nations broke their chains, nations were enslaved, still the dead men went floating down the Rhine. Many a vintage of blood this fair river saw; many a wounded soldier crept among its vines to groan and then to die. Many times its cliffs echoed back the thunder of the cannon; many a time the storm of war tore through its vineyards. The proudest ornament of the Rhine, says the poet, is the crimson robe it wears when the enemies of Germany float dead upon its waters.

The wars of the middle ages are, as Milton says of early English history, the mere fights of kites and crows. Many of those men in steel who lived on the rocks of Rabenstein and Falkenstein fought on the Rhine banks, and many perished in its stream. The thieves were indeed always slaying and thrusting at each other, and fighting for the plunder they stole from Nuremberg, Worms, and Spires.

The first real battles on the Rhine that are worthy of record are those by which the great Turenne won his glory. This extraordinary general, always most terrible when hardest pressed, was the son of a Duke de Bouillon, and from the earliest age showed a genius for war. Being a delicate child, he was so anxious to inure himself to the fatigues of war that he was one winter's night found by his tutor asleep on the ramparts of the town. At thirteen he went to learn arms in the camp of his uncle, Prince Maurice of Nassau, and at sixteen distinguished himself as a captain of infantry at the siege of Bois le Duc. A Marshal in 1635, he went under the orders of the Cardinal de la Valette to defend Mayence from the imperialists; and there he first began to study the Rhenish frontier. But from Mayence the French army had to retreat to Metz for want of money and food. During the splendid but dangerous retreat of thirteen days, Turenne acquired the name of "Father," from his care of the soldiers. Always in the front rank of the rear-guard, he divided his own meals with the hungry and worn; he threw away his baggage, and gave his carriage to the sick and wounded; and he even gave up his horse to a wounded man to save him from the enemy.

La Valette, to wipe away this defeat, besieged Saverne, where Turenne was wounded in the arm by a musket-shot. Scarcely recovered, he hurried to Franche Comte, and won two battles. In 1637 he helped the Duke of Saxe Weimar to take Breisach, the key of Germany in the West, and a town sixteen miles from Frankfort.

In 1644, with five thousand cavaliers and four thousand fantassins, Turenne passed the Rhine at Breisach, surprised and beat the imperialists, and relieved Fribourg. He then took Philipsbourg and Mayence, so rapid were French conquerors in those days. Left by the Duke of Enghein with only six hundred men to keep in check on the frontier Mercy and the Duke of Lorraine, he seemed to be omnipresent at that crisis. He saved Spires; he raised the siege of Baccarat; he took Kreuznach (how familiar these names seem to us just now!); he kept the enemy from uniting their severed forces, and during the winter pushed into Swabia and Franconia and marched up to the very gates of Nuremberg.

The wearied troops at last clamored for rest. Surprised in their quarters (1645) by Mercy, Turenne kept a firm front, rallied his troops, and pushed, not for the Rhine, but to Hesse, where the landgravine had promised reinforcements. When Enghein returned, the great battle of Nordlingen was fought in Bavaria. The French centre was pierced, the right wing gone, when Turenne, on the left wing, with the Weimar allies, struck the Austrian army in flank, and, supported by a reserve of Hessian pikemen and musketeers, won the victory. In spite of this murderous but useless battle, the French had to retreat and intrench themselves on the Rhine behind the cannon of Philipsburg. The campaign of 1645, however, ended, to the delight of Mazarin, by Turenne chasing the Spaniards from the electorate of Treves.

The next campaign of Turenne on the Rhine (1646) was even more admirable. By a finely-planned and swift march he passed the Rhine at Wesel, traversed Westphalia and Hesse, and joined the Swedes. It was his strategy to win the game, and cry check to the Emperor in the fewest possible moves. Though inferior in force to the Archduke, Turenne tormented and baffled him, turned his position, passed into Swabia, swept through Bavaria, threatened Franconia, and finally won the game. Maximilian cried out for peace.

Turenne then prepared to swoop on Austria; for, like Lucian's Cæsar, he thought nothing done while aught was left to do; but Mazarin now recalled the army to the Rhine. The Weimar troops, unwilling to leave Germany, refused to pass the Vosges and serve in the low countries. At the instigation of their mutinous generals, Reinhold and Rosen, they indeed effervesced into mutiny, drew their swords, and rode clattering and splashing across the Rhine at Strasburg. But Turenne was not a man to bend to mutineers; alone he threw himself among their swords, and strove to persuade and coax, to threaten and order them to remain. He even rode with them as far as Philipsbourg, but it was no use. Then he broke out into a flame—the great powder magazine, his heart, exploded with rage. He arrested Rosen; he won over two regiments. With them he flew after the rebels, overtook them in the valley of the Tauber, drove into them headlong, put them to the rout, and laid low some hundreds of these stiff-necked troopers. Then, recrossing the Rhine, Turenne defeated Montecuculi at Sommerhausen, and slew his colleague Melandez. All Bavaria was then at his mercy; Austria lay bare to his sword; and the victory of Sens, won by Conde over the Spaniards, happening about the same time, brought the emperor on his knees, and the result was the Peace of Westphalia in 1648, thus terminating the terrible Thirty Years' War.

During the wars of the Fronde, Turenne remained loyal, and fought for Mazarin and the young king against Conde. By the capture of Dunkirk, and those wonderful victories over the Spaniards which led to the French conquest of half the towns in the Netherlands, Turenne obtained the Treaty of the Pyrenees, for which he was made marshal-general. If he had turned Catholic, Mazarin had offered to restore the title of constable in his favor, but the hero refused.

In 1672, when France made war on Holland, Turenne again rode to the Rhine, and crossed at Wesel. During three months, with consummate genius, and with, as usual, inferior forces, he baffled Montecuculi and his old adversary, the Duke of Lorraine, who wanted to pass the river at Mayence, Coblentz, or Strasburg, and join William of Orange. The enemy at last fell back disgusted and mortified into Westphalia. Against the King's wish Turenne kept moving all winter, and uniting his troops to those of Cologne and Munster, advanced so far on the Elbe that the Elector cried for peace. But Turenne had not men enough to prevent the junction of the imperialists and the Dutch, so returned to the Rhine to punish the Bishop of Warzburg and the Elector of Treves for breaking faith with him. During this long and tedious campaign, Turenne endeared himself to his soldiers, who were devoted to his person and proud of his fame. On one occasion Turenne, exhausted with fatigue, fell asleep under a bush. Heavy snow coming on, some of the soldiers cut branches, and spread their cloaks over them to shield him.

"What are you doing there?" he said, awakening.

"We want to preserve our father," the soldiers replied, "that is our great anxiety. If we were to lose him, who would take us back to our own country?"

In 1672, Louis XIV, who had already partly conquered Flanders, and only yielded up Franche Comte at the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1668, to obtain breathing time for fresh preparations, invaded Holland with one hundred and thirty thousand men. All the wealth and genius of Europe seemed at the disposal of the young king. Fifty million francs had been spent in the organization of this great force. Thirty French vessels had joined an English fleet of a hundred sail to sweep the coast of Holland. Conde and Turenne were among the generals of Louis; Vauban, the greatest engineer of the world, was to conduct the sieges by the profoundest mathematical laws; Louvois, the great minister, was to regulate the finance; Luxembourg (afterward the great foe of William of Orange) was one of the commanders; Martinet (his name has become proverbial, who only a year before trained several regiments to the use of the bayonet) diciplined the infantry. There was even an historian on the royal staff, to record the victories of the *fleur-de-lis*. The twelve companies of the *gardes de corps* were all gentlemen; the *gendarmes* of the guard, light horse, the musketeers, and the hundred Swiss, shone with gold and silver, ruffled it in silk, or braved it in velvet.

"What a war!" exclaimed Madame de Sevigne, with the prettiest horror in the world, "the most cruel, the most perilous of which we have ever heard since the march of Charles VIII into Italy. They tell the king that Yssel is defended with two hundred pieces of cannon, sixty thousand infantry, three great towns, and a large river."

To meet this host of Frenchmen the Dutch merchants had but twenty-five thousand poor soldiers, commanded by young Prince William of Orange, then only twenty-two, and of a feeble constitution. Four Dutch towns surrendered, and Louis came to cross the Rhine. Conde, informed by the peasants that the extreme dryness of the season had made the river passable, selected a place on an arm of the Rhine. It was only guarded by an old tower, which served as a toll-house for the ferry, and by seventeen Dutch soldiers. The Count de Guiche reconnoitred the place, and found that there was only a spot about the centre, twenty paces wide, where the cavalry would have to swim. Fifteen thousand of the king's household troops, the flower of his cavalry, plumes flowing, scarfs fluttering, corselets glittering, at once dashed in. The infantry passed over a bridge of boats and copper pontoons, invented by the redoubtable Martinet. The king himself directed, or thought he directed, the whole march. The Dutch had only five hundred troopers and two weak regiments of infantry, unsupported by artillery, to resist their assailants. A few Dutch horsemen rode into the river to attack the French, but soon retired, and the Dutch infantry, also raked by the French artillery, surrendered. Louis lost but few of his men. The Count de Nogent and some other reckless riders straggled away from the ford, and were drowned. The young Duke of Longueville, having too much wine in his hot head, fired at and killed a Dutch officer, who was on his knees begging for mercy. The Dutch infantry, enraged and in despair at this cruelty, snatched up their muskets and fired a volley, which killed the duke. A Dutch cavalry officer, seeing Conde getting out of a boat and about to mount his horse, rode up and shot him in the wrist—the only wound Conde ever received in all his battles. Paris made much of this passage of the Rhine.

"The general notion," says Voltaire, sarcastically, after the war, "was that the whole army had swum the river in the face of an intrenched host, and in spite of the artillery of an impregnable fortress called the 'Tholus'" (toll-house). "It is true," he adds, "that, if there had been a body of good troops on the other side, the enterprise would have been perilous."

Boileau puffed himself out till he looked nearly as large as Homer, and wrote a poem in favor of Louis, and, fifteen years later, when Conde was a worn-out old veteran, Bossuet spoke of the passage of the Rhine as "the prodigy of our age and of the life of Louis le Grand."

Napoleon, however, always mathematically just about all battles but his own, spoke of the affair with great contempt as a fourth-class military operation, because in that place the river was fordable, weakened by the Waal, and only defended by a handfull of men.

Instantly the French had crossed the river, Zutphen, Arnheim, Nimeguen, Utrecht, etc., surrendered. Indeed, such was the panic that an officer named Mazel said to Turenne, "If you only give me fifty horse, I could take two or three places." But Louis, flushed by success, overshot his mark. He refused the Dutch offer to surrender Maestrecht and all the frontier towns beyond the Seven Provinces. Turenne was absent. Louvois directed the rejection. The Dutch grew desperate at this, and a mob, crazed in their wild fear, tore to pieces the patriot De Witt, and chose the Prince of Orange stadtholder. The whole country was laid under waters and the Dutch resolved, when all was lost, to sail *en masse* to their East Indian settlements rather than become slaves of France.

In 1674 Louis had four great armies in the field: one on the borders of Spain, one in Germany, one in Flanders, and one in Franche Comte, commanded by himself. The Prince of Orange fought Conde with bull-dog pertinacity at Seneffe, a village in Brabant, but with no result except the loss of six thousand men on each side. The great Turenne led the army that was to scare Germany, and, passing the Rhine near Philipsburg, a place overlooking a region of dull morass above Spires, defeated the old Duke of Lorraine and the Imperial General Cafrara at Sintzheim. With twenty thousand men Turenne then crossed the Rhine and swept the Palatinate, driving the confederate German princes beyond the Necker and the Main.

The moment the cat passed into Lorraine the mice came back and began to nibble at Alsace. Then round flew Turenne and routed them at Muhlhouse. He now began "to eat up" the Palatinate, as this cruel old soldier of the Thirty Years' War called it. The frightened citizens, from the walls of Manheim, saw two cities and twenty-five towns given to the sword and flame. At the end of this campaign there was not, said Turenne, a single enemy in France who was not a prisoner. Louis XIV, during this year, had repeatedly begged Turenne to return with the troops and defend his kingdom, but he refused in a bold letter, which ended in these words:—

"I know the strength of the Imperial troops, the generals who command them, the country where I am; I take all on myself, and accept the responsibility of the result."

"Turenne," says Voltaire, "never won one of those great battles that decide the destinies of nations; but still he was one of the greatest captains of Europe." Conde envied him, and Napoleon praised him.

Early in life Turenne, sent by Mazarin to rally the troops of some German allies, had passed the Rhine at Breisach (1644) and beaten the enemy; he was now to fall beside the Rhine. In 1675 he had to stop Montecuculi, the great imperialist general, from passing over the Rhine and ravaging Alsace and Lorraine. For six weeks these clever players manœuvred without leaving an opening for the adversary. The moment at length came; and Turenne, who was on the German side of the Rhine, seized it.

"I have them," he cried, and prepared to crush them between his army and the river.

The battle was fought at Saltzbech. Turenne was cannonading the church and chateau, and giving directions for the erection of a fresh battery to stop a column of the enemy, when a shot struck him. The horse moved on twenty paces; then Turenne fell dead.

No general remained to carry out his undeveloped plans, and the soldiers, wearied of mistakes, at last called out in irony, "Turn out our father's piebald mare, and she will lead us."

"A soldier is dead to us," said Montecuculi, "who has done honor to mankind."

The French retreated, pressed hard by the Imperialists, but Conde soon arrived to protect them; and the Germans then fell back.

In the wars of the revolution, when the Prussians threatened Alsace, Hoche, who had risen from the ranks, distinguished himself, although constantly repulsed by the Duke of Brunswick, in despatching a corps of twelve thousand men to harass Wurmser, and to join Pichegru on the Rhine. The result of this manœuvre was the dislodging of the Austrians from the line of Wissemburg, the relief of Landau, and the liberation of Alsace. In 1794, when the Austrians were feeling secure, the French suddenly plunged across the Rhine and seized Dusseldorf. They then, under Custine, stormed Manheim, after six different assaults, and committed frightful atrocities on the inhabitants. In 1797, when Napoleon was in Italy, Hoche, with eighty thousand men, strove to establish a Rhenish republic. Having concentrated at Andernach, he at daybreak crossed the Rhine at Neuwied, and carried the Austrian redoubts at the point of the bayonet. An obelisk at Neuwied still records the bridge that Hoche threw across to the island in the middle of the river. In the mean time, before Le Fevre could seize Frankfort, Moreau had also crossed the Rhine and fought the Austrians at Diersheim. It had been Carnot's great plan, in conjunction with Napoleon and Moreau, thus to give the Austrians no breathing time. Moreau, with the army of the Sambre and Meuse, was to have pressed forward on the eastern frontier of Germany, supported on the left by Jourdan and the army of the Rhine, until Moreau should be in a position to communicate with Bonaparte through the Tyrol. The combined armies were then to advance on Vienna. Jourdan in front drove Wartensleben back, as Moreau did the Archduke Charles, notwithstanding the Austrian general showed superior military genius. Leaving a force to employ Moreau, the archduke suddenly joined Wartensleben, and with a superior force overwhelmed and routed Jourdan. The German peasantry rose and harassed his rear-guard, while Moreau, by a brilliant and daring retreat through the Black Forest, with difficulty saved his army.

Before crossing the Alps for the campaign of Marengo, Napoleon left the army of the Rhine in charge of Moreau, who was to watch the Germans and to cross the Rhine near Schaffhausen, and, marching on alone with his whole force, to place himself in the rear of the greater part of the Austrian army. But Moreau was too cautious for such a daring scheme; he crossed the Rhine, however, at the end of April, reached Augsburg by the 15th of July, and kept the Germans from interrupting Napoleon's invasion of the Milanese.

Bonaparte did not fight many battles on the Rhine. His great ambition flew with such an eagle-flight as soon to sweep beyond boundaries so puny. His great victories were far away from France—in Italy, in Egypt, on the Danube, and on the Elbe. Marengo was in Piedmont, Austerlitz in Moravia. In 1813, after that terrible defeat of his exhausted army at Leipsic, when the allies killed or captured fifty thousand Frenchmen, there was much blood again shed round the Rhine. The battle of Hanau, in Hesse, was really a fight for the road to the Rhine, for the Austrians and Prussians were pressing close on the retreating emperor. Wrede and forty-five thousand Bavarians barred the path to France. The fight began in a wood near a small river and a village called Neuhoff. The French *tirailleurs* fought from tree to tree like deer-stalkers, and the Bavarians, seeing two battalions of the guards arriving to their aid, and thinking the attack was in force—always an unwise supposition, that needs confirmation—gave way; at the same time a dash of sabres on their left chased their cavalry behind the river. The road to Frankfort was now open; but the French rear-guard, of eighteen thousand, under Mortier, was still behind, so Marmont was left with three corps of infantry to cover their retreat while Napoleon pushed on to Frankfort.

The French were not out of the German claws yet. The next day Marmont made a double attack upon Wrede and the Bavarians at Hanau, which he bombarded, at the same time pushing his grenadiers over the bridge at Neuhoff; here the Bavarians on foot succeeded, and a body of a thousand or twelve hundred got across the Knitzigg, but were instantly fallen on and bayoneted. At this moment Wrede himself was dangerously wounded, and his son-in-law, the Prince of Cottingen, killed on the spot. The Bavarians then drew back, and left the Frankfort road open to the French. During this battle a German miller, seeing a hard-pressed body of Bavarian infantry passing the channel of his mill-stream, driven hard by French cavalry, instantly, with infinite promptitude, pulled up the sluices, and enabled the infantry to reform. For this service to his country the miller was afterward pensioned. The French lost in this sharp action six thousand men and the Austro-Bavarians ten thousand. This was on the 31st of October. Napoleon left Mayence on the 7th of November, arriving in Paris on the 9th, and ordered an instant conscription of three hundred thousand men. In this retreat he had only gained two victories, Dresden and Hanau; while at Gross Bœren, Janer on the Katzbach, and at Culm, at Dennewitz, Mocker, and Leipsic, the allies had defeated him. In the skirmishes, too, military writers showed that France had been outnumbered in light cavalry, light infantry, and sharpshooters.

On the 25th of January Napoleon left his wife and child, and departed for the frontier. Just before he departed, he exclaimed to a Senator who objected to the levy as likely to produce alarm:—

"Wherefore should not the whole truth be told? Wellington has entered the south, the Russians menace the northern frontier, the Prussians, Austrians, and Bavarians threaten the east. Shame! Wellington is in France, and we have not risen in mass to drive him back. No peace, none, till we have burned Munich. I demand of France three hundred thousand men; I will form a camp of a hundred thousand at Bordeaux, another at Metz, another at Lyons. With the present levy, and what remains of the last, I will have a million of men. But I must have grown men, not these boy-conscripts who encumber the hospitals and die of fatigue on the highways. Councillors, there must be an impulse given; all must march; you, the fathers of families, the heads of the nation, it is for you to set the example. They speak of peace, and I hear of nothing but peace, when all around should echo to the cry of war."

Wishing to avoid the forty fortresses that protected the Rhine from Basel to Mayence—Mayence to the mouth of the Scheldt—the allies violated the neutrality of Switzerland and took Geneva. On the 21st of December Prince Schwartzenburg crossed the Rhine with the Austrian army at four points and advanced upon Langres. It surrendered, as did Dijon, but Lyons repulsed its assailants. Bincher and the army of Silesia advanced in four divisions, blockading the frontier fortresses of Metz, Sarre Louis, Thionville, and Luxemburg, while other troops passed the defiles of the Vosges and pressed forward to Joinville, Vitry, and Saint-Dizier, to be in communication with the central army, which had already penetrated as far as Bar-sur-Aube. Napoleon finding the allies linger at Langres, prepared, with seventy thousand men, to check them with one hundred and thirty-seven thousand, and stop their march to Paris. At Chalons he made his stand, and struck his first blow at Brienne, the well-remembered scene of his school-days. The brave campaign which some writers think evinces Napoleon's highest genius, ended, as we all know, in the abdication of Fontainebleau.

The history of towns on the Rhine is a record of sieges and battles. Louis XIV and Vauban built this fort; Turenne destroyed that; this village was fired by Wrede's men; this one on the opposite bank by Bonaparte's. Let us sketch a few of the Rhenish strongholds in more detail. All who have been to beautiful Coblentz have gone across to Ehrenbreitstein to see to the best advantage the junction of the Rhine and the Moselle; and the course of the first noble river from Holzenfels to Andernach. The Gibraltar of the Rhine, Ehrenbreitstein, was the old refuge and stronghold of the Electors of Treves, who, in later times, before they lived on the other side of the river, occupied a palace at the foot of "The Broad Stone of Honor." Marshal Boufflers besieged this rock in 1688 for Louis XIV, in the wars we have described; but it laughed all efforts of his to scorn, though Vauban built the batteries, and Louis XIV, in the most flowing of wigs, strutted hither to see it surrender to his cannon. But the Republicans, fiercer and less scientific, took it 1799 after a terrible siege, during which cats rose to a florin and a half each, and horseflesh to thirty kreutzers a pound. When the French had to surrender it after the peace of Luneville, they spitefully blew it up. Byron's fine lines—

"Here Ehrenbreitstein, with her shattered wall,
Black with the miner's blast upon her height
Yet shows of what she was when shot and ball,
Rebounding idly on her strength did light,
A tower of victory, from whence the flight
Of baffled foes was watched along the plain.
But peace destroyed what war could never blight,
And laid those proud roofs bare to summer's rain"—

are no longer true. Since 1814 the Prussians devoted to the repair of this fortress the fifteen million francs which France had to pay her after the war. The government has besides expended on it one million two hundred thousand pounds. The works at Coblentz on both sides of the Rhine, Murray's "Handbook," a reliable authority, says, can form a fortified camp to hold one hundred thousand men. The magazines are capable of storing provisions for ten years for eight thousand men. The steep rock (wilfully exaggerated by Turner, who makes it touch the clouds) is defended by about four hundred pieces of cannon. The weak point, the English guide-book says, is the northwest; but three lines of wall there have quite made up for Nature's defects, and are strong enough for any number of Frenchmen's heads to knock against. The cisterns in the rock are able to hold a supply of water for three years, and there is besides a well sunk four hundred feet, and communicating with the Rhine.

Coblentz, with its fortifications, which took twenty years to complete, and which spread from the Rhine to the Moselle, commanding the approaches from Cologne and Treves, and the roads to Mayence and Nassau, is one of the stanchest bulwarks of the Rhenish provinces, of which it is the capital. Its lines form a fortified camp capable of containing one hundred thousand men, and they unite the two systems of fortifications of Carnot and Montalembert. It has been the scene of hard fighting, for not far off, at Wissenthurm, the French under Hoche, in 1797, crossed the Rhine in spite of the Austrians, and a monument near the roadside bears the simple inscription, "L'armee de Sambre et Meuse a son General Hoche." Near the junction of the Rhine and the Moselle, at Fort Franz, on the height of Petersbourg, is the grave of the young general; and not far off is a monument to General Marceau, another young hero of the republic, who was killed at the battle of Altenkirchen, in 1796, in attempting to cover the retreat of General Jourdan. The generals of both armies attended his funeral and wept over his grave.

At no great distance is Enger, supposed by antiquaries to be the spot where Cæsar effected his second passage of the Rhine by means of a bridge which he threw across the river. In our necessarily rapid survey of the Rhine we next pass on to Mayence, on the left bank, before the war a town garrisoned by ten thousand men. This town grew up from the camp which Drusus, the son-in-law of Augustus, turned into a frontier fortress of great strength. Gustavus Adolphus, the armed defender of German Protestantism, built a fort on a tongue of land here to command both rivers. The Prussians bombarded it in 1793, and half-destroyed the old red sandstone cathedral, which in 1813 the French turned into a barrack and a magazine, much to the detriment of the old elector's monuments with which it is stuffed. Napoleon had intended to throw a double stone bridge over the Rhine at Mayence, but his reverses came, and the model alone was executed. Those who remember when, refreshed by a dinner-glass of Hochheimer, strolling out to see the sunset view of the vineyards of Wiesbaden, the Rheingau and the Taunus bathed in a flood of inocuous golden fire, will be glad to have such pleasant memories aroused. Close to Oppenheim, conspicuous by the grand ruins of the castle of Landskron, is Erfelden, where, in the winter of 1621, Gustavus Adolphus crossed the Rhine. The sturdy Swedes rowed over, singing a psalm, and there is a tradition that their king was ferried over on a barn door. A ruinous chapel in St. Catharine's church-yard is still full of Spanish and Swedish skulls. The beautiful church at Oppenheim was half burned by the French during the war of the Palatinate.

Every Rhenish town has its sorrows to tell of. Worms, that stately old walled town, once the residence of the Frankish Carlovingian Kings, was burned by Melac in 1689, by order of Louis XIV and of Louvois, and that shock it never recovered. Frankenthal, near at hand, was held in 1622-23 by a band of English under Sir Horace Vere, for the elector palatine, but Spinola and his Spaniards besieged it, and the English surrendered. Ludwigshafen, opposite Manheim, was the scene of many revolutionary fights, and here, in 1814, the Russians, under General Sacken, forced the passage of the Rhine. No Rhenish town has been oftener fought over, bombarded, and pillaged, than "clean, pleasant, friendly Mannheim." In 1689, when the French took it, the burghers were given twenty days to raze their city to the ground; but, as they were slow in beginning, the French drove them out and set fire to the houses. The French bombarded it again in 1794, and in 1795 Wurmser and the Austrians threw into it twenty-six thousand cannon-balls and seventeen hundred and eighty bombs, so that half the palace was burned and only fourteen houses remained uninjured, when the nine thousand seven hundred French soldiers surrendered.

Spires, too, has had its trials. In 1689 the French army of Louis XIV took the town, and ordered all the citizens to start for Alsace, Lorraine, or Burgundy within six days. The French provost-marshal and forty executioners then entered the town, laid and lighted trains of combustibles, and set the forty-seven streets of Spires in a blaze. Miners also blew up the walls, fountains, and convents, dismantled the cathedral, and burst open the graves of the emperors. The cruel conflagration lasted three days and three nights. In 1794, Custine and his troops, after six assaults, took the town by storm and repeated the cruelty of his predecessors. Before the siege of 1689 Spires boasted thirteen gates and sixty four towers defended by artillery.

Nor would any summary of battles fought upon the Rhine be complete without a mention of beautiful Heidelberg, from whose walls the great river can be seen by glittering glimpses. This fair town, the capital of the electors-palatine, has been five times bombarded, twice burned, and three times sacked. In the Thirty Years' War red-handed Tilly, after a month's bombardment, gave it up to three days' pillage. The imperialists held it for eleven years; and then came the Swedes with fresh extortions. In 1688 Melac, a French general, sterner even than Turenne, and more savage than Tilly, burned the town, slew all the Protestants, and committed a thousand excesses.

But there is scarcely a ruin on the Rhine but is the work of French or Swedish hands, and our space only allows us to touch on a few points of Rhenish history.

From the heights above Caubt, near Oberwesel, Blucher's soldiers, about to cross the Rhine (New Year's night, 1814), seeing the river open before them, fell on their knees (like Xenophen's men at the sight of the sea), and shouted with one heart and voice, "The Rhine! the Rhine!" That old love for the river still continues warm in the centre of every German heart. No foe must touch the Rhine—no enemy must plant a flag upon its banks. It is pure and free, and so it must remain. This is the chief article in the creed of united Germany, and every victory the Prussians win over the French is a stronger argument that the inviolable creed it will remain.

"Flow on, fair Rhine—flow free and proud,
Or come the sun or come the cloud;
If for a time thou redder gleam,
Purer hereafter runs thy stream."

—*Appleton's Journal.*

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MASTER'S PEREMPTORY SALE.
THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

In the Supreme Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. Daniel Tillow et al. vs. Charles A. Benner et al., of July T., 1870, No. 25. In pursuance of an order and decree made by the said Court, in the above cause, on the 5th day of October, A. D. 1870, will be sold at public sale, on TUESDAY, Oct. 25th, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, viz.:

VERY VALUABLE
FARM,
52 ACRES,
KNOWN AS THE "TITLOW FARM,"
MT. AIRY,
TWENTY-SECOND WARD,
GERMANTOWN.

No. 1.—All that tract of land, with the improvements thereon erected, beginning in the middle of Unruh's lane and middle of Michener avenue, in Twenty-second ward; then north 47 deg. 28 min. west, about 1585 feet, more or less, to point in Michener avenue; then south 43 deg. 46 min. west, about 975 feet 9 inches, more or less, crossing Williams avenue to a stone; then south 17 deg. 45 min. west, 126 feet 1 inch to front; then south 43 deg. 42 min. east, 1676 feet 7½ inches, more or less, crossing Mount Pleasant avenue and Sedgwick avenue to stone in middle of Unruh's lane; then 42 deg. 45 min. east 1043 feet, more or less, to place of beginning, containing about 39 acres 3 perches, more or less.

No. 2.—All that tract of land adjoining the above, beginning in the middle of Unruh's lane and Michener avenue; then north 42 deg. 45 min., east 1205, crossing Pickering avenue to stone in middle county line; then north 47 deg. 55 min. west, 784 feet 8½ inches, more or less, to middle of Sedgwick avenue; then crossing Pickering avenue 1216 feet ½ inch, more or less, to middle of Unruh's lane; then 760 feet 6 inches, more or less, to place of beginning, containing about 20 acres 3 roods 21 perches, more or less.

No. 3.—A tract of land adjoining the above, beginning at a point in the middle of Cheltenham avenue or county line road and the middle of Sedgwick avenue; then north 47 deg. 55 min. west, 780 feet ½ inch, more or less, to stone; then south 43 deg. 41 min. west, crossing Pickering avenue about 1192 feet 10 inches more or less, to point in middle Michener avenue; then southeastwardly 815 feet, more or less, to middle of Sedgwick avenue; then eastwardly along middle of Sedgwick avenue about 1209 feet 3½ inches, more or less, to place of beginning, containing about 22 acres 1 rod 34 perches, more or less.

No. 4.—All that certain lot of ground situate on the northeasterly side of Montgomery avenue, at the distance of 190 feet 8 inches southeastwardly from Belgrade street, in Eighteenth ward, containing in front 24 feet 8 inches, and in depth 169 feet 4 inches, to 15 foot street.

Full particulars at the office of the Master. Terms—Cash. $100 to be paid on each at the time of sale. By the Court, Jerome Carty, Master, 51 North Sixth street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
10 5 S 15 22] Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

TRIMMINGS, PATTERNS, ETC.

NEW STORE.

MRS. F. G. V. CHAMBERS,
Fancy and Staple Trimmings,
ZEPHYR GOODS, ETC.,
No. 224 South ELEVENTH Street.
Pomades, Soaps, Powders, Perfumeries, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Etc. 9 15 thsmrp

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NOTICE.

By virtue and in execution of the powers contained in a Mortgage executed by

THE CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY

of the city of Philadelphia, bearing date of eighteenth day of April, 1863, and recorded in the office for recording deeds and mortgages for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Mortgage Book A. C. H., No. 56, page 465, etc., the undersigned Trustees named in said mortgage

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, by

MESSRS. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,

at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the eighteenth day of October, A. D. 1870, the property described in and conveyed by the said mortgage, to wit:—

No. 1. All those two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Broad street, in the city of Philadelphia, one of them beginning at the distance of nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths southward from the southeast corner of the said Broad and Coates streets; thence extending eastward at right angles with said Broad street eighty-eight feet one inch and a half to ground now or late of Samuel Miller; thence southward along said ground, and at right angles with said Coates street, seventy-two feet to the northeast corner of an alley, two feet six inches in width, leading southward into Penn street; thence westward crossing said alley and along the lot of ground hereinafter described and at right angles with said Broad street, seventy-nine feet to the east side of the said Broad street; and thence northward along the east line of said Broad street seventy-two feet to the place of beginning. Subject to a Ground Rent of $280, silver money.

No. 2. The other of them situate at the northeast corner of the said Broad street and Penn street, containing in front or breadth on the said Broad street eighteen feet, and in length or depth eastward along the north line of said Penn street seventy-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said lot parallel with said Penn street seventy-six feet five inches and three-fourths of an inch to said two feet six inches wide alley. Subject to ground rent of $72, silver money.

No. 3. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the S. E. corner of Coates street and Broad street, thence extending southward along the said Broad street nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths of an inch; thence eastward eighty feet one inch and one-half of an inch; thence northward, at right angles with said Coates street, nine feet to the south side of Coates street, and thence westward along the south side of said Coates street ninety feet to the place of beginning.

No. 4. Four Steam Dummy Cars, twenty feet long by nine feet two inches wide, with all the necessary steam machinery, seven-inch cylinder, with ten-inch stroke of piston, with heating pipes, &c. Each will seat thirty passengers, and has power sufficient to draw two extra cars.

NOTE.—These cars are now in the custody of Messrs. Grice & Long, at Trenton, New Jersey, where they can be seen. The sale of them is made subject to a lien for rent, which on the first day of July, 1870, amounted to $600.

No. 5. The whole road, plank road, and railway of the said The Central Passenger Railway Company of the city of Philadelphia, and all their land (not included in Nos. 1, 2, and 3,) roadway, railway, rails, rights of way, stations, toll houses, and other superstructures, depots, depot grounds and other real estate, buildings and improvements whatsoever, and all and singular the corporate privileges and franchises connected with said company and plank road and railway, and relating thereto, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to accrue from the same or any part thereof belonging to said company, and generally all the tenements, hereditaments and franchises of the said company. And also all the cars of every kind (not included in No. 4,) machinery, tools, implements, and materials connected with the proper equipment, operating and conducting of said road, plank road, and railway; and all the personal property of every kind and description belonging to the said company.

Together with all the streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water-courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever, unto any of the abovementioned premises and estates belonging and appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the said Company, as well at law as in equity of, in, and to the same and every part and parcel thereof.

TERMS OF SALE.

The properties will be sold in parcels as numbered. On each bid there shall be paid at the time the property is struck off Fifty Dollars, unless the price is less than that sum, when the whole sum bid shall be paid.

W. L. SCHAFFER, }
W. W. LONGSTRETH, } Trustees.
8 13 61t

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—On Tuesday, October 18, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, viz.:—

No. 1. Two-story brick Store and Dwelling, N. E. corner of Seventeenth and Afton streets. All that two-story brick messuage and lot of ground situate at the N. W. corner of Seventeenth and Afton streets, Twenty-sixth ward; containing in front on Afton street 16 feet, and extending in depth along Seventeenth street 88 feet 2½ inches to a 4 feet wide alley, with the privilege thereof. Occupied as a liquor store; has gas, etc. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $40.50.

No. 2. Modern three-story brick dwelling, No. 824 N. Twenty-third street, above Brown street. All that modern three-story brick messuage, with three-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Twenty-third street, north of Brown street, No. 824; containing in front on Twenty-third street 16 feet, and extending in depth 64 feet to a 4 feet wide alley, with the privilege thereof. Has gas, bath, hot and cold water, cooking range, heater, etc. Immediate possession. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $126.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
9 22 24 oct1 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

TO CAPITALISTS, BUILDERS, AND others—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Large and valuable Lot N. W. corner of Locust and Twenty-third streets, 110 by 95 feet, three fronts. On Tuesday, October 18, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that large and valuable lot of ground situate at the N. W. corner of Locust and Twenty-third streets (Ashton), containing in front on Locust street 110 feet, and extending along Twenty-third street and a 20 feet wide street 95 feet 3 inches, more or less—3 fronts. Terms, half cash. Subject to a lease, which expires 14th April, 1871.

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SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

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THE SIEGE OF PARIS.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The siege of Paris, which began to loom upon the Parisians with the disastrous rout of the splendid army of MacMahon on the Rhine frontier, became a certainty (unless avoided by a treaty of peace) after the astounding capitulation of Sedan. After Sadowa there was a treaty of peace which saved the capital of Austria; but after Sedan, which involved the overthrow of the responsible government of France and the substitution of a provisional republic resolved upon the expulsion of the enemy, there was no alternative to King William but the siege of Paris. Accordingly his restless army columns from Sedan were moved down upon the city. They have encircled it, and by an impassable wall of steel they have isolated it from the outside world. They have so far completed the prodigious work of investment in a circuit of thirty miles that they are reported as ready to commence operations not only upon some of the exterior defensive forts, but in the bombardment of the city itself.

We have meantime, through the limited serial mail facilities of balloons and carrier pigeons, information from within the walls, that though the city has two millions of consumers of provisions, and is totally cut off from all outside sources of supply, it is still provided with means of subsistence which may be made to hold out for three or four months; that the Seine, flowing through the city, furnishes an abundant supply of water, which cannot be cut off; that the armed defenders within the city's walls and exterior fortifications far exceed in number three hundred thousand men; that they have abundance of ammunition for small arms and artillery; that they are preparing for offensive operations; and from Tours we learn that on the Rhone and the Loire other armies are rapidly forming to come to the rescue. These reports of the state of things in Paris are from the city's defenders, who, of course, represent their situation in the most favorable light. We really, however, know no more of what is going on from day to day in Paris than of the events transpiring in the inner city of Pekin or in the streets of Timbuctoo—a fact which, in this boasted epoch of advanced civilization, is the most astounding of all the astounding facts of the wonderful nineteenth century.

Assuming, however, that the internal condition of Paris, as represented at Tours through those balloon and pigeon expresses, is substantially true, may not General Trochu be preparing for a sortie upon which he calculates to change the fortunes of the war? With an army of three hundred thousand men at his command, is it not within his power to sally out *en masse* upon some weak point of the enemy's encircling line and double it up by mere weight of numbers, as Stonewall Jackson, in an overwhelming flank attack, doubled up and pushed away from Richmond the army of McClellan? Some such brilliant *coup* as this may be contemplated by Trochu, and in the little outside skirmishes with the Germans, now occurring almost every day, he may be training his soldiers for a grand attack; but the repeated failures of Bazaine with his veteran soldiers in his sorties from Metz are rather calculated to discourage than to invite any such experiments with the raw troops of Paris.

General Grant, we are informed from a reliable source at Washington, "so far from uttering a doubt, as alleged, with reference to the Prussians being able to capture Paris, to-day (October 5) expressed the opinion that they would be successful, judging by all the military circumstances." General Grant thinks that from "all the military circumstances" Paris will have to capitulate, or that it will be taken by the investing German army; and this opinion, from the hero of the sieges of Vicksburg and of Petersburg and Richmond, will command universal attention and respect. Assuming that the issue of the siege will establish the soundness of this opinion, and that Paris, a month or two or three months hence, from the combined pressure of isolation, bombardment, hunger, and internal disorders, will be reduced to a surrender, what then? Will the government at Tours succumb and ask for peace or an armistice, or will it be still controlled by the implacable and impracticable "reds" in favor of war to "the last ditch?"

We think it altogether probable that the fall of Paris will bring even the most violent of the members of the existing French Government to terms of peace, with the conviction that further resistance will only entail upon France further losses, sufferings, and humiliations. Count Bismarck has emphatically declared that Prussia has nothing to do with the business of establishing the local government of France, but that short of a responsible or regular government Prussia must hold some material guarantees in entering into a treaty of peace. That the present provisional establishment of France, with or before the capture of Paris, will be brought into such stipulations for peace as will save France from further misfortunes, and secure to her the republic, we can hardly doubt. Meanwhile we cannot dismiss the conviction that England, Russia and Austria, acting conjointly at this crisis with France in behalf of peace, would speedily put an end to this disastrous and deplorable war.

WILL RUSSIA INTERFERE?

From the N. Y. Times.

The doubts which we recently expressed as to the rumored intervention of Russia in the Franco-German war are confirmed by the progress of events. It is true that the Czar is apparently reinforcing his garrisons in Poland and Volhynia, but this might well be with a Republic declared in France, and one threatened in Italy and Spain. The weak side of Russia is still the Polish frontier, and a democratic uprising in Europe might easily kindle some of the inflammable material in her western provinces. It is reported, too, in our European files, that a military commission has been appointed in St. Petersburg to create a medical reserve force of 1000 surgeons; but this may be but a portion of the necessary military reorganization, which the Russian Government is aware is now imperatively demanded, if the empire would keep pace with the progress of other European nations. It is rumored also that seven divisions of infantry have been sent to Kieff to watch the Galician frontier, and that every factory and gunshop is crowded with work in preparing arms and munitions of war. The massing of troops on the Galician frontier certainly looks more like a threat to Austria than Prussia; and the activity in the gun factories is only a portion of the needed reorganization which we have alluded to above.

Von Bismarck and Moltke would never have withdrawn the Posen-Prussian Corps from the Russian frontier to the heart of France, without satisfactory assurances that Russia would take no part in the struggle impending. There can be no doubt that on this point Bismark and the Czar have a perfect understanding. And it is not an improbable supposition that the Prussian diplomat has indicated to the Russian government that, in return, no opposition will be offered to any plans which Russia may have of aggrandizement in the direction of Turkey. Russia has no sort of interest in throwing down the gauntlet before Germany because she is about to acquire some French provinces beyond the Rhine. The unity or power of Germany is no obstacle to the Russian ambition, as that has ceased to look toward Europe, but is fixed on Asia.

It is true that Russia possesses certain provinces with inhabitants of German blood, but they are not a population which the German Union have ever coveted or are likely to covet. It is true also that the control of the Baltic by the Prussians would be objectionable to the Government of the Czar. But as long as Denmark in its independence—and England, France, and Russia are likely to be united in defending it—there can be no great hindrance to Russian growth in the Baltic in Prussian prosperity. Moreover, the true and natural outlet for the Sclavonic Empire is by the Black Sea and the Dardanelles. When she possesses these she can give up the North Sea and the Baltic. We see, then, no reasonable probability of Russia's taking part in this great struggle.

Moreover, there are two still more weighty reasons which will keep Russia out of any great war. One is her want of breech-loading guns, and the other, the condition of her internal politics. The empire is to-day utterly unprepared for a war with a first-class European power. There are said to be only breech-loading guns for half the army, and none in reserve. The authorities at St. Petersburg are unquestionably straining every nerve to reorganize the empire in a military respect. They see the advance of other countries in the implements and aids of war, and they are laboring to put the nation on a par with Prussia and France. But they are perfectly aware that at present she is not so. The Russian armies would enter into a European contest singularly inferior in equipment to those of other powers.

Besides this obstacle, Russia is still feeling the strain of the vast social revolution which has just taken place. Millions of serfs have not been freed and placed in a new relation to the employing class and the State without a profound convulsion of society. She is no more ready for a foreign war than is the United States to-day. Questions of tremendous import are not yet settled—the relations of labor to land, of classes to one another, and of the emancipated to the Government. The mind of the people is occupied, as it is here, with the new position and rights of the emancipated laborers, and with questions of popular education and political institutions. Everything is yet seething and in ferment. The Czar himself, no doubt, at times feels the ground trembling under him; and the nobility are struggling to hold their ancient privileges. A nation in such a condition has no heart for a foreign war. We doubt if the mass of the people care anything about either Turkey or Constantinople. Like our own people, they are not so ambitious as they have the reputation of being, and are occupied with their own affairs. It is, however, possible that the Government may have more ambitious plans, and may be preparing for an attack on Turkey; and knowing that the great opponent to such projects would be found in Austria, may be massing troops on the Galician frontier for this purpose.

WAR AND CHRISTIANITY.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

"Is Christianity a bloody religion?" This is a question which was recently propounded by one of our correspondents, who, to his grief and apparent astonishment, had found doctors of divinity defending war. Our friend is not the first man who has been confused by the inevitable paradox, for a paradox we admit it to be. It is impossible to deny that in the largest sense war is incompatible with the Christian scheme. And yet how does it happen that only a single sect of any importance has considered the bearing of arms under any circumstances to be sinful? How has it happened that, ever since the first preaching of Christianity, great wars have been waged in behalf of it—not merely proselyting wars, but contests absolutely conscientious, like that which resulted in the Commonwealth of England? That is to say, how has it happened that thousands of Christians, professed and constantly professing, have thought it not merely no sin to fight, but an absolute Christian duty to draw the sword? From one point of view, this is not an easy question to answer. If the teachings of the gospel are to be literally interpreted, and not according to their obvious spirit, the things which we may do or must leave undone would be numerous enough and various enough to change the whole civil constitution of society. Take the matter of the corporal oath, and observe that if the injunction to swear not at all were to be obeyed to the letter, there would be an end of courts of justice. We say this because affirmation really amounts to about the same thing as swearing. Again, who sells all that he has, and gives the purchase-money to the poor? What Christian doing this would not have a commission of lunacy sued out against him? We must, in fact, be contented with the general tendency of any doctrine, political, philosophical, or religious, although this requires patience, and patience, we know, is not precisely the virtue of the present age. Yet the abolition of slavery has given us a precious illustration of the force which is inherent in any great moral scheme. We find, indeed, in the whole political status of this republic, plenary evidence of the vitalizing power of Christianity, and of the completeness with which it finally extirpates certain abuses. So in respect of war. We believe that it has tended, upon the whole, to the diminution of strife and slaughter. A religious war, for instance, like those waged by Philip of Spain, with their frightful butcheries, would now be simply impossible. The politics of the world are becoming slowly but surely Christianized, and when this process has reached a maximum, wars of a particular class, and perhaps all wars, will cease.

Christianity has been received and professed as a scheme of moral truth for eighteen centuries. It seems to us, if we are to ask any such narrow question as that of our correspondent ("Is Christianity a bloody religion?"), that the past is sufficiently discouraging; because nominal "Christianity" thus far has been, while in its theory pacific, at the same time in its practice fearfully sanguinary. If we take Europe (to go no further back) from A. D. 1200 to A. D. 1600, we shall find that probably a moiety or more of the violent deaths to which men were subjected resulted either from ecclesiastical institutions or from religious wars. Taken by themselves, these annals of the Church are discouraging—these wholesale massacres of the field, these horrible sacks of captured cities, these burnings, these burvings alive—while down through the murky centuries which these blood-smeared annals chronicle comes the dull drone of the priests, pattering prayers and exhorting to orthodoxy. This is the dark side—too dark to be dwelt upon; and if it were all, we might sit down and fold our hands in dull despair. Yet all this time genuine Christianity has been moulding the hearts of men, and gradually persuading the world to peace, until now a distinctly religious war, waged avowedly for the propagation of any particular form of belief, would be impossible. We have at least outlived the crusading spirit. There is no longer a pretense that infidels are beasts to be slaughtered by the dripping swords of the faithful; and here we have practical proof of the power of genuine Christianity to promote a peace which shall be nearly universal. Moreover, it is to be remembered that wars, from being constant and the main business of mankind, have become exceptional. The progress of the world's pacification may be slow, but we believe it to be sure, although the clangor of contending hosts almost reaches our ears as we are writing.

But with all our desire for the world's tranquility, we are yet slow to believe that war has no moral uses; and we cannot subscribe to any doctrine which declares physical resistance to wrong to be irreligious. We must accept the infirmities of our mortal state. For instance, we cannot comprehend, in the case of our own nation, how it was wrong for the Government forcibly to prevent a few States from rushing upon their own ruin and dragging the others after them into a similar abyss. That is to say, we think that in such an emergency the nation was as much in duty bound to fight as a father is bound, by the use of fire-arms, if need be, to protect his children from an assassin. This being settled, the right or wrong of war becomes a comparative question. In a righteous cause it is only personal self-defense upon a great co-operative scale. The advantages of a war like that which is now raging in Europe are ulterior; and we willingly admit that they will be needed as compensation for the political crimes which provoked hostilities.

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PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION IN TEXAS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS,
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 15, 1870.

Sealed Proposals, *in triplicate*, will be received at this office until 12 M., on THURSDAY, the 1st day of December, 1870, for the
TRANSPORTATION OF ARMY SUPPLIES
from the 1st day of January, 1871, to the 31st day of December, 1871, on the following routes, viz.:—
ROUTE No. 2 (BY WATER).
From the wharf at Brazos Santiago, Texas, to Fort Brown, Texas, and
From Fort Brown, Texas, to Ringgold Barracks, Texas; per 100 pounds *for whole distance between each point.*
Proposals will also state the rates at which bidders propose to transport to or from each of the above named points, officers and enlisted men with their authorized allowance of baggage.
ROUTE No. 3.
From Ringgold Barracks, Texas, to Fort McIntosh, Texas.
ROUTE No. 4.
From Indianola, Texas, or the terminus of the Mexican Gulf Railroad to San Antonio, Texas.
ROUTE No. 5.
From San Antonio, Texas, to—
Fort McIntosh, Texas.
Fort Duncan, Texas.
Fort Clark, Texas.
Fort McKavett, Texas.
Fort Concho, Texas.
Fort Stockton, Texas.
Fort Davis, Texas.
Fort Griffin, Texas.
Fort Richardson, Texas.
And any posts that may be hereafter established in Northwest Texas, south of Red river.
Posts west of Fort Davis will be supplied by Government teams.
ROUTE No. 6.
From the Ship's Tackle at Galveston, Texas, to Bremond, Texas, or the terminus of the Texas Central Railroad.
ROUTE No. 7.
From Bremond, Texas, or the terminus of the Texas Central Railroad, to—
Fort Griffin, Texas.
Fort Richardson, Texas.
And any posts that may be hereafter established south of Red River in Northwestern Texas.
The transportation to be furnished *exclusively by horse or mule teams*
Except in cases of emergency, this service may be performed by one train per month.
Returning trains will transport supplies from point to point on the direct route of return towards the initial point, or to any point or points beyond the first point of destination, at contract rates; and should trains be sent from their original point of destination to another point empty, half the contract rates shall be allowed, for the distance travelled empty, on the amount of stores to be transported, and full rates for the distance travelled after loading.
Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport supplies, which will include the transportation of supplies accompanying the movement of troops.
Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee of at least two responsible persons (whose responsibility must be certified by the clerk of a Court of Record) that the bidder is competent to carry out the contract if awarded to him; and the residence and post office address of each bidder and guarantor must be stated.
The amount of bond required from the contractor for each route will be thirty thousand (30,000) dollars.
Forms of contract may be seen at the Quartermaster's office at Galveston, Indianola, San Antonio, Ringgold Barracks, Brownsville, Fort McIntosh, and at this office.
The Government reserves the right to use its own means of transportation for this service when deemed advisable to do so, and to reject any or all bids offered.
Any further information will be promptly furnished on application in person or by letter to this office.
Proposals must be plainly endorsed on the envelope:—
"Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. ——"
and addressed to the undersigned.
By order of Brevet Major-General Reynolds, Commanding Department.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army, Chief Q. M. Dept. of Texas.
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OUTLERY, ETC.

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CARL GAERTNER'S NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, S. E. corner TENTH and WALNUT Streets, is now open for the Fourth Season for the reception of pupils. Instruction is given by a staff of the best Professors in the city in the following branches:—
Vocal Music, Piano, Violin, Viola, Violoncello Contra Bass, Theory of Harmony, Grand Organ (or Church Organ), Cabinet Organ, Melodeon, Flute, Clarionet, Oboe, Bassoon, Horn, Cornet, Trombone Harp, Guitar, etc., etc., and in the Italian, German French, and Spanish Languages.
For particulars see circulars to be had at the Office of the Conservatory and in the Music Stores.
The Director of the Conservatory takes this opportunity to express his sincere gratification at the success which has attended his efforts to establish this Institution in Philadelphia on a permanent basis and with the prospect of continued prosperity.
He would likewise declare his gratitude to the many kind friends among the students and elsewhere, whose interest in the cause of thorough instruction in the art and science of music has assisted so materially in bringing the Conservatory to its present state of usefulness.
He can only promise in return that his devotion to the object of raising the institution under his care to a high place among the great Music Schools of the world shall be—as it has been—the controlling influence at the Conservatory.
CARL GAERTNER,
9 12 1m Director and Proprietor.

HALLOWELL SELECT HIGH SCHOOL FOR Young Men and Boys, which has been removed from No. 110 N. Tenth street, will be opened on September 12 in the new and more commodious buildings Nos. 112 and 114 N. NINTH Street. Neither effort nor expense has been spared in fitting up the rooms, to make this a first-class school of the highest grade.
A Preparatory Department is connected with the school. Parents and students are invited to call and examine the rooms and consult the Principals from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. after August 16.
GEORGE EASTBURN, A. B.,
JOHN G. MOORE, M. S.,
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Jay Cooke, Esq., R. B. Comegys, H. C. Lea, Dr. William Hunt, Dr. E. Wilson, John Wanamaker, and others. 10 4 tf

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Its ninth session will open on MONDAY, September 12. For terms, etc., apply at the school.
8 29tf PHILIP A. CREGAR, Principal.

ELDON SEMINARY.—MISS CARR'S SELECT Boarding School for Young Ladies will REOPEN SEPTEMBER 14, 1870.
It is situated at the York Road Station of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, seven miles from Philadelphia.
The Principal may be consulted personally at her residence during the summer, or by letter addressed to Shoemakertown Post Office, Montgomery county, Pa. Circulars can be obtained also at the office of
JAY COOKE & CO.,
8 8 Bankers, Philadelphia.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 South TENTH Street.
A Primary, Elementary, and Finishing School for boys and young men. Persons interested in education are invited to call and witness the method of teaching and discipline practised. Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut street, or at the Academy. Open for visitors from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. 8 20

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MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,
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Next session begins MONDAY, October 3.
For circulars apply to
3 21 1y Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

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MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF THE PIANO-FORTE, No. 746 FLORIDA Street, will resume her duties September 1. 9 15 1m

THE CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN STREET, above Spruce, will be re-opened September 5th.
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Every pair guaranteed, if they rip or tear, another pair given in exchange.
A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,
No. 23 North EIGHTH Street.
Sole Agency—Wholesale and Retail. 9 20 tuthstfrp

PATENTS.

HOWSON'S
OFFICES FOR PROCURING
United States and Foreign
PATENTS,
Forrest Buildings,
No. 119 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
AND MARBLE BUILDINGS,
No. 605 SEVENTH STREET,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
H. HOWSON, Solicitor of Patents. C. HOWSON, Attorney at Law.
Communications should be addressed to the Principal Offices, Philadelphia. 10 4 tuths2m

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE RIGHTS of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
1 27tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

FURNACES, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1825.
FRED. T. MECKE. H. J. DEAS
H. J. DEAS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Warm Air Furnaces
AND
Cooking Ranges,
Portable Heaters, Low Down Grates, Slate Mantels, Bath Boilers, Registers and Ventilators.
No. 111 North SEVENTH St.,
PHILADELPHIA. [9 22 thstu6mrp
JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

THE
WEBSTER PORTABLE HEATER
STANDS WITHOUT A RIVAL
For Heating Churches, Schools, Public Halls, and Dwellings.
Call and see certificates.
C. J. TYNDALE,
No. 145 S. SECOND Street.
A large assortment of beautiful Stoves, Heaters, and Ranges. Jobbing promptly attended to. Roofing, Spouting, etc. 9 14 1m

JET GOODS, NEWEST STYLES, DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 16 8w1

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Sale at the Auction Rooms.
SUPERIOR DUTCH FLOWER ROOTS.
On Saturday Afternoon,
October 8, at 4 o'clock, superior Dutch Flower Roots. 10 7 2t

Sale at No. 1914 Wallace street.
HANDSOME FURNITURE, FINE FRENCH Plate Mantel Mirror, Rich English Brussels and Other Carpets, etc.
On Monday Morning,
Oct. 10, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, the entire handsome furniture, made to order by Henkels, Allen, and Deginther.

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale at No. 1117 Chesnut street
(Girard Row),
LARGE SPECIAL SALE OF OVER 100 FRENCH Plate, Mantel, Pier, and Chamber Glasses; Fine Bouquet, Pier, and Base Tables of New Designs, with Marbles,
On Thursday Morning,
October 13, at 11 o'clock, at No. 1117 Chesnut street, will be sold, without reserve, over 100 French plate mantel and pier glasses of the latest patterns, with gold gilt and walnut and gold frames, manufactured by the best workmen. Also a handsome assortment of bouquet, pier, console, and bracket tables of new designs, with various styles of marble slabs. The goods will be arranged for examination on Tuesday and Wednesday, with catalogues, 10 7 5t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS.
On Monday Morning, [10 4 5t
Oct. 10, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.
ALSO,
A large, special, and attractive offering of HOUSEKEEPING LINENS,
by order of one of the largest importing houses in New York, embracing full lines linen sheetings, pillow linens, damasks, diaper, table cloths, napkins, towels, towelling, etc. 10 7 2t

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, HATS, ETC.,
On Tuesday Morning,
Oct. 11, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.
ALSO,
1100 feet of undressed and French Morocco. 10 5 5t

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On Thursday Morning, [10 7 5t
October 13, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.)
No. 704 Chesnut st., rear entrance from Minor.

CHANGE OF DAY.
Our Regular Weekly Sales at the Auction Rooms will hereafter be held
EVERY MONDAY.

Sale at No. 1509 Girard avenue.
HANDSOME WALNUT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Elegant Mantel Mirror, Splendid Wardrobe, Fine Brussels, Velvet and other Carpets, Etc.
On Thursday Morning,
October 13, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1509 Girard avenue, the entire handsome household furniture, etc., 10 6 6t

Sale at the Auction Room, No. 704 Chesnut street.
HANDSOME WALNUT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Fine French Plate Pier Mirrors, Bookcases, Wardrobes, Dinner and Tea Sets, Toilet Sets, Large Assortment of Fine Velvet, Medallion, Brussels, Imperial, Ingrain, and other Carpets, Mattresses, Beds and Bedding, etc.
On Monday Morning,
October 10, at 10 o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 704 Chesnut street. 10 7 2t

SALE OF FINE OIL PAINTINGS,
In handsome Frames—From Private Collections.
On Wednesday Morning,
October 12, at 11 o'clock, 10 7 4t

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS CASH AUCTION HOUSE,
No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.
Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge. 11 24§

CONCERT HALL AUCTION ROOMS, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street.
T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER.
Personal attention given to sales of household furniture at dwellings.
Public sales of furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 Chesnut street, every Monday and Thursday.
For particulars see "Public Ledger."
N. B.—A superior class of furniture at private sale

JOSEPH PENNEY
AUCTIONEER,
No. 1307 CHESNUT STREET. [6 28 tf

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

KEIM & BIDDLE,
CLOTH HOUSE,
N. W. Corner SECOND and MARKET Streets.
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,
AND ALL GOODS FOR
Men's and Boys' Wear
AT LOWEST PRICES.
KEIM & BIDDLE,
N. W. Corner SECOND and MARKET,
10 1 stuth2m4p PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTH HOUSE.
JAMES & HUBER,
No. 11 North SECOND Street,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
Are receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of
FANCY CASSIMERES
And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 28 mwa
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

SAXON GREEN
NEVER FADES.
8 1 6m

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE
J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFE STORE,
No. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
8 13 A few doors above Chesnut st., Philada.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

BUSINESS MEN, BANKERS AND BROKERS, and all others desirous of getting a first-class MEAL, at a reasonable price, call at the extensive HEBER Dining-rooms, No. 49 South SECOND St., Philadelphia. 9 24 12t

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—At the meeting of the Board of Public Education held yesterday afternoon, it was resolved to increase the salaries of school teachers ten per cent.

—A number of Republican meetings were held last evening.

—At the meeting of the Public Buildings Commission yesterday afternoon, the following resolution was presented and adopted:—

Resolved, That the officers of the Commission be directed to publish through the public press the fact that no action has been taken by the Board touching the location of the public buildings at the intersection of Broad and Market streets, and that the Commission is empowered by act of Assembly to locate separate buildings upon the four squares or one building upon the intersection, as the majority of the Commission may determine.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 113¼.

—There was a heavy frost all over New England on Thursday night.

—President Grant, it is said, is about to issue an order releasing the imprisoned Fenians.

—Five hundred dollars conscience money were received by the President yesterday from a Louisvillan.

—Governor Walker yesterday sent to the Virginia Legislature a message urging prompt measures for the relief of the sufferers by the recent flood.

—A fishing schooner is reported to have been seized, for violation of the Fishing laws, by British authority, and taken to Charlottestown, Prince Edward's Island.

THE WAR.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

THE INVESTMENT OF PARIS COMPLETE—THE COMING REVOLUTION WITHIN THE WALLS—FOOD GROWING SCARCE—BISMARCK AND FAVRE.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—[Special to the New York Times.]—Letters from Paris, October 3, say the Socialist opposition is still at work and growing bolder. They now demand the confiscation of the property of all who left Paris, for the benefit of the national defenders, and the sequestration of all accomplices in the Bonaparte usurpation. The government has been weak enough to yield in some points to these men. They also demand the destruction of the column of Vendome and all monuments pertaining to the Bonapartes.

The question of food begins to be serious, and food riots are feared. Already club men are urging the people on, saying the provisions belong to the people and Paris had no right to take them. Five thousand beeves and four thousand sheep are killed daily, which is perhaps enough for all if a just distribution were made, but unfortunately money buys the best in quality and quantity, and little or none is left for the poor. Many groceries have been closed by the people for raising prices. There is no forage for horses, which are being killed for meat. Charcoal and wood have nearly failed, which is a serious thing for the poor; still the city may hold out some weeks longer without much suffering from famine, if proper organization is made.

The government has fixed the price of meat, and made requisition for all flour and wheat in the city.

Speaking of the engagement at Chevilly, your Paris correspondent on the 3d says: "Dr. Swinburne describes the wounds of the needle gun as terrible. The balls are of larger size than any other used by the contending armies. The ambulances went farther into the Prussian lines than into those of the French after the last battle. It was fortunate the party fell into the hands of intelligent Prussian regiments, or they would not have escaped in safety. The officers told Rev. Mr. Lamson that if by chance he had fallen in with Posen regiments, composed of ignorant fellows, they would not answer what the consequences might have been. They were treated with the greatest courtesy.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—[Special to the New York Tribune.]—Louis Blanc has written a letter to the English people, which appears in the *Official Journal*, of Saturday last.

He says the siege of Paris is a monstrous phenomenon, which will be the scandal of history.

Civilization is a prisoner in Paris.

The King of Prussia is the Attila of the nineteenth century.

He appeals to the English people, but not in pity, for Republican France has a right to the sympathies of all. He then describes the war, which he says is Pan-Germanism gone mad. The King of Prussia ought to have stopped the war after the capitulation of Sedan, when the Empire had disappeared and the Republic proclaimed. He quotes from an article in the Daily News of September 7, saying: "The Republican party is in nowise responsible for the present war," &c., and he dares any one to deny that since September 4 their party has represented the aspirations and genius of France. It is not true that the French nation has this terrible conflict upon its conscience. The King of Prussia is a desperate gambler, but the bloody game of battle may turn against him.

M. Louis Blanc concludes, "If the English people understand that our cause is that of the whole world, being that of justice, it is for it to act, to ponder on what concerns it, the consequence of leaving the rights of conquest unbridled. A nation which, by its indifference, sanctions the saturnalia of force, risks experiencing them, and deserves to do so. It is the business of the English people to look to it. Ours is to prove to the world that our cause is just, and this being understood, to die for the right, which never dies, or conquer with it."

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The New York Tribune's correspondent at Berlin telegraphs the following circular from Count Bismarck, dated Ferrieres, October 1:

From reports in the public journals it appears that the delegation of the French government at Tours have officially announced that the undersigned had declared to M. Favre that Prussia would continue the war to reduce France to the position of a Power of the second rank.

Although such expressions could only be intended to influence a circle unacquainted with the language used in international negotiations, and ignorant of the geography of France, still the circumstance that this official announcement bears the signature of M. Cremieux, Glais, Bizom and Fourchon, gentlemen belonging to the government of a great European power, induces me to request your excellency to put it in the proper light in your official intercourse.

In my interview with M. Favre, the question of the condition of peace was not formally considered. At his repeated request, I communicated to the French minister in general outlines of the same views which formed the principal topic of the circular dated Meaux, September 16.

Demands exceeding those therein contained have never yet in any way been made by me. The cession of Strasburg and Metz, which we seek in territorial connection, implies a reduction of the French territory equal in area to the increases through Savoy and Nice, the population of which provinces, obtained from Italy, was about three-quarters of a million.

When it is considered that France, according to the census of 1866, numbers 38,000,000 inhabitants, without Algiers, and with Algiers, now furnishing an essential of the French war forces, 42,000,000, it is palpable that a decrease of three-quarters of a million changes nothing in the importance of France as against foreign countries, while we leave to this great empire the same elements of power, possession whereof in the Oriental and Italian war enabled it to exercise so decisive an influence in the destiny of Europe.

These few points will suffice to successfully oppose the logic of events to the exaggeration of the proclamation of the 21th of last month. I only add that in my communication with M. Favre I expressly directed attention to these views, and I need not assure your excellency that I refrained from every offensive allusion to the consequences of the present war, for the future position of France as a great power of the world.

BISMARCK.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—[Special to New York Herald.] A Paris letter of the 3d states that the Strasburg statue is now called statue de Resistance, and on the 2d was decorated by citizens, soldiers and women, in honor of General Ulrich. The Tuileries are a crowded camp ground. All places of amusement are closed.

The defeat of the sortie on the 1st at Meridon created consternation. There have been a few encounters at night between organized bands of ruffians and the military.

Should further reverses occur it is feared the dangerous classes would inaugurate a terrible convulsion.

Under date of the 4th the same correspondent stated that the news of the surrender of Strasburg and Toul had a depressing effect, and the troops lined the streets to preserve order.

BERLIN, Oct. 7.—[Special to the New York Herald.]—With the fall of Toul and Strasburg, and uninterrupted communication with Pont-a-Mousson and headquarters, the war has assumed a new phase. Henceforth, the tactics will cease to pay no attention to fortifications, but march direct to large cities and invest them. This applies especially to operations against Lyons, for which place three divisions have left Strasburg, and also the reserve of the third army corps, and the south German reserve.

They have been directed to speedily reduce the principal French cities, and their advance cannot be hindered by hostile demonstrations of the enemy. The correctness of this plan is demonstrated in the taking of Orleans and, almost without resistance, a circuit of eighty miles around Paris.

Similar proceedings are expected from the reserves of the North German army, now in great strength at Chalons, Soissons and Rouen, giving the key to important towns in northern and eastern France.

The Imperial prisoner at Wilhelmshohe is eager for news connected with the war. He is beginning to feel himself quite at home in his involuntary confinement. A few days since he reviewed a battery of artillery, which the Governor of Wilhelmshohe had drawn up without the spacious courts of the castle.

The Emperor, accompanied by his entire staff, Prince Murat, Generals Ney, Castleman, Rielle, Duay, Hopp and Lauristowe, was received by the Major in command. He inspected everything. The manœuvres lasted half an hour.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Register of Wills.

I cannot call to recollection a single instance where a private soldier has been honored with the opportunity of an election to a lucrative Row office, until our present candidate for Register of Wills, William M. Bunn, Esq., was placed in nomination. It shows that the Republican party has not forgotten those who sustained the old flag, and that while they do not forget the brave officers who so nobly did their duty in front of the enemy, they have no inclination to throw overboard any one who conscientiously did his duty, although he may not have had a chance of obtaining a commission. Mr. Bunn looks fresh and vigorous, and though his labors in campaigning may be somewhat arduous in the future, the danger through which he passed during our recent struggle with Rebellion will lend him fortitude which he otherwise would not have possessed—fortitude that cannot be thwarted by any remarks that may be made by enemies or *professed* friends when the candidate is not present. Mr. Bunn works with an energy and will which those who have not had experience cannot comprehend, and we know we are safe in predicting that he will be elected by a decisive and overwhelming majority.

CONSISTENT REPUBLICAN.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	6:03	MOON SETS	4:59
SUN SETS	5:31	HIGH WATER	0:36

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

WM. W. PAUL, WM. ADAMSON, JOHN H. MICHENER, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Tonawanda, Barrett, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Str R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

Schr E. Edwards, Somers, Mobile, D. S. Stetson & Co.

Schr H. P. Russell, Nickerson, New Orleans, do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Fanita, Freeman, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Steamer United, Hartwell, from Plymouth, N. C., with railroad ties to Albrecht & Finley.

Schr Chimo, Lansel, 5 days from Jacksonville, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott—vessel to Souder & Adams.

Schr Anna Barton, Frink, from Boston, in ballast to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr S. B. Gair, Truax, 2 days from Leipsic, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.

Schr E. H. Bloxom, Ames, 1 day from Little Creek Landing, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.

AT THE BREAKWATER.

Bark Abby N. Franklin, Holbrook, fm Leghorn to J. Baird, was at the Breakwater at 4 P. M. 7th inst.

ASHORE.

Schr Addie M. Chadwick, Coan, from Ivigtut for Philadelphia, went ashore during the gale on Thursday evening, on Marcus Hook bar. Lighters will go to her assistance this morning and relieve her of about twenty tons of kryolite.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Oct. 7.—Seven barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Oct. 7.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

Ellen, United Brothers, P. McDevitt, A. V. Joslin, J. Lord, National, St. James, Mary Kear, A. Worster, and P. Tanney, all with coal, for New York.

Sary Gamp and Princeton, with coal, for Bridgeton.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Oct. 8.—The M. E. Kirkpatrick, with coal, and N. W. Finch, with pig iron, for Baltimore, leave to-day.

4 regular and 3 transient barges, light, 7 in all, left this port yesterday for Baltimore. L. S. C.

(By Telegraph.)

LEWES, Del., Oct. 7—11 A. M.—About 60 vessels are in the harbor. No damage is apparent from the gale of last night. The wind has hauled to the N., blowing stiff. Thermometer, 57.

4 P. M.—The pilot-boat Cope reports bark Abby N. Franklin, from Leghorn for Philadelphia, in harbor; also, a bark at the Brown, another off the Shears, and one beating in, all bound up.

The brig S. V. Merrick went to sea yesterday, and bark Halfden this A. M. Other vessels in harbor unchanged.

Wind N. E.; moderate. Thermometer, 59.

MEMORANDA.

Steamer City of Antwerp, Leitch, for Boston, sailed from Halifax 5th inst.

Steamer Regulator, Brooks, for New York, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., 6th inst.

Steamer Victor, Gates, from New York, at New Orleans 4th inst.

Steamer Crescent City, Norton, from New York, at New Orleans 3d inst.

Steamer Liberty, Reed, from New Orleans, Havana, and Key West, at Baltimore 6th inst.

Steamer Pioneer, Wakeley, for Philadelphia, s'ld from Wilmington, N. C., yesterday.

Steamer Achilles, Colburn, from New Orleans for Philadelphia, sailed from Southwest Pass 2d inst.

Steamer Whirlwind, Sherman, hence, at Providence 5th inst.

Bark Avelina, reported from Philadelphia for Falmouth, Eng., was spoken 19th ult., lat. 44 47, long. 35.

Bark Daring, McDonald, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole A. M. 5th inst.

Brig Morancy, Hill, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 5th inst.

Bark S. K. Hart, Bridges, hence for Boston, at Edgartown 3d inst., and sailed again next day.

Schr William Tice, Tice, hence, at Newbern 4th instant.

Schr John S. Lee, Vangilder, cleared at Portland 5th inst. for Kennebeck, to load for Philadelphia.

Schr Caroline Grant, Greenlaw, hence for Boston, at Newport 6th inst.

Schr William Arthur, Atchison, from Portland for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 6th inst.

Schr Golden Eagle, Howes, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 6th inst.

Schr Albert Mason, Rose, hence, at Gardiner 28th ultimo.

Schr Mail, Linscott, hence, at Gardiner 30th ult.

Schr Emma Bacon, Bearse, hence, at Gardiner 3d inst., and sailed again 5th to return.

Schr William Flint, Howard, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole A. M. 5th inst.

Schrs Mary R. Somers and R. W. Till, hence for Boston, sailed from Holmes' Hole 5th inst.

Schrs Louisa Frazier, Steelman, hence for Boston, and T. Sinnickson, Dickerson, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 6th inst.

Schr David Talbot, hence for Mobile, put into Smithville, N. C., with loss of main boom, and split sails.

Schrs F. R. Baird, Ireland, and Sarah A. Boice, Yates, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 5th instant.

Schr Jennie A. Sheppard, Wilburt, sailed from Providence 5th inst. for Philadelphia or Georgetown, D. C.

Schr John Price, Nickerson, hence for Boston, sailed from Newport 4th inst.

Schr Rebecca W. Huddell, Malay, for Philadelphia, sailed from Marblehead 1st inst.

Schr Ocean Star, Woodman, hence for Portland, at Edgartown 4th inst.

Schr E. & L. Marts, Marts, for Philadelphia, cl'd at Boston 6th inst.

Schrs William Bement, Bryant, from Salem; L. A. Baylis, Baylis; Transit, Rackett; S. B. Franklin, Parker; Mary Weaver, Weaver; and Sophia Godfrey, Godfrey, from Boston; Ann Dole, Dixon, from New Bedford; West Wind, Townsend; Fannie Hammer, Brooks; Richard Law, York; and Eli Townsend, Baker, from Providence; J. Nelson, Hull, and H. A. Hoyt, Hoyt, from New Haven, all for Philadelphia; J. E. Dailey, Small, and Lucy Jones, Muncey, hence for Boston; Maggie Cummings, Smith, do. for Cohasset; Ann E. Safford, Brower, do. for Westerly; and Foam, Corwin, from Providence for Trenton, passed Hell Gate 6th inst.

MISCELLANY.

Passengers per steamer Tonawanda, Captain Barrett, cleared yesterday for Savannah:—J. L. Pennock and wife, E. E. Pennock, M. E. Pennock, W. L. Robinson, Mrs. Dr. Cowgill, Miss Cora Cowgill, Miss Laura Cowgill, L. H. Tafell, Miss Mary Ellis, F. Lowder, Mrs. Purves, F. J. Champion, Thomas F. Johnson, Aaron Shimp, Alexander Truett, C. P. Felton, O. W. Whitaker.

Schr Albert Pharo, of Tuckerton, N. J., where she was built in 1853, 129 tons register, now at Providence, has been purchased by Mr. John P. Dole, of Cold Spring, L. I., for $2500 cash. She will hereafter hail from Cold Spring.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The wreck reported as lying bottom up, about 1½ miles S. W. of the Handkerchief Lightship No. 4, in the track of vessels through Vineyard Sound, has been removed.

CITY ITEMS.

MEN'S ENTIRE SUITS,
As low as $10.
Better than are sold elsewhere at
$12 to $15.
Others at $12, $13, $15, $16, $18, $20.
Call and see.
Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets. BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET.

85 CENT LADIES' VEST.
85 CENT LADIES' VEST
Is of superior make, sightly and warm. Many sell it for one dollar.

ONE DOLLAR LADIES' VEST,
Excellent fabric, stitched with silk.

$1 40 VEST,
Fine Merino, handsomely shaped, and is having a large sale.
Also, a full line of finer grades.
MEN'S UNDERWEAR—PRICES REDUCED.
60 CENTS—MEN'S GOOD QUALITY SHIRTS.
75 CENTS—SIGHTLY HEAVY SHIRTS.
$1 SHIRTS—BEST OFFERED.
$1 40—FINE MERINO, WELL MADE.
$1 60—FINE SAXONY, WORTH MORE.
CHILDREN'S WEAR—PRICES REDUCED.
JOHN M. FINN,
S. E. corner Arch and Seventh streets.

TEN CENT ZEPHYR.
TEN CENT ZEPHYR.
This Zephyr equals in brilliancy of colors the best imported Zephyrs, and has no superior among American manufacturers. It is suited for all knitting purposes, such as Caps, Shawls, Afghans, etc. Last winter it had an immense sale, and to secure a still larger demand this season, Mr. Finn offers it at the low figure of *ten cents per ounce*. He has also opened a full line of zephyr embroidered slippers, and a large variety and grades of Stocking Yarns, which are reduced to unprecedented low prices.
JOHN M. FINN,
S. E. corner Arch and Seventh streets.

NEW CLOCKS, NEW CLOCKS,
AT KERR'S CHINA HALL.
Now open, of our own importation, a new and choice selection of Paris Clocks, in Marble and Bronze.
CLOCKS FROM $27 EACH TO $1000 A SET.
CLOCKS FOR THE PARLOR.
CLOCKS FOR THE SITTING-ROOM.
CLOCKS FOR THE DINING-ROOM.
CLOCKS FOR THE CHAMBER.
Those in want of a good Clock will find at the CHINA HALL a large assortment from which to choose, at the lowest prices. EVERY CLOCK WARRANTED.
JAMES K. KERR & BROTHERS,
CHINA HALL, No. 1218 CHESNUT STREET.

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS,
AT KERR'S CHINA HALL.
We are now opening, per late arrivals, our assortment of Fancy Goods for Holiday presents, purchased direct from the manufacturer in Europe, all of which will be offered to the public retail at the lowest wholesale importers' prices. We invite the public to inspect our large assortment of fancy goods before making their purchases.
JAMES K. KERR & BROTHERS,
China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

RICH PARIS DECORATED DINNER AND TEA SETS,
AT
KERR'S CHINA HALL,
No. 1218 CHESNUT STREET.
NEW STYLES AND ALL PRICES.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS,
FOR JARDINIERES, ETC.
We will open to-day a large assortment of Fine Artificial Flowers of superior quality for Jardiniers, Etc., Etc. JAMES K. KERR & BROTHERS,
China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

FINE BRONZES,
At Kerr's China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street. A large and choice selection now opening
AT KERR'S China Hall,
No. 1218 Chesnut street.

NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS.
Clocks, Bronzes,
Fancy Tables, Jardinieres,
Parian, Artificial Flowers.
The largest stock of New Fancy Goods now opening at KERR'S China Hall,
No. 1218 Chesnut street.

KERR'S CHINA HALL,
No. 1218 CHESNUT STREET.
Holiday Presents, selected in advance, will be carefully retained for delivery at any specified time. KERR'S China Hall,
No. 1218 Chesnut street.

THE FREDERICKSBURG AND GORDONSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY will hold a called meeting of stockholders at the Exchange on Monday, and we hope measures will be adopted to push the work through at once.

When completed it will be the pipe of a big funnel which will pour in'o Fredericksburg the vast and varied products of Orange, Madison, Green, Culpeper, Page, Rappahannock, etc. etc.—some of the richest counties of the State, which find here their nearest market for their grain and wool, vegetables, butter and honey, lumber, etc.—and their supplies can be forwarded at less expense by this route than by any other. Then the through freight and travel also must make it the best business road in Virginia. Go ahead with it.—*Fredericksburg News.*

THERE IS ONE branch of the Clothing business that is more difficult than any other, that is to make it a success. It is the cutting of Youths' and Boys' Clothing, the long experience of Rockhill & Wilson of over forty years, and the particular attention they have bestowed upon this branch of the business, that have made their house so popular with the ladies of Philadelphia and its surroundings. We are now supplied with the largest and most magnificent stock ever offered in the city, to which we invite the attention of the public.
ROCKHILL & WILSON'S
Great Brown-stone Clothing Hall,
Nos. 603 and 605 Chesnut street.

A UNIVERSAL SURPRISE.—Nobody believed, before the introduction of PHALON'S VITALIA, or SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, in the possibility of a preparation for reviving the natural color of grey hair, as clear and transparent as the atmosphere, and as limpid as alcohol. Every body believes it now. The old nostrums are discarded, and the Vitalia is admitted to be a perfect success. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

AN IMPORTANT MEDICAL DISCOVERY.—The new process by which the French make the human body transparent has been discovered, or a similar process, by the celebrated Dr. Hassenplug, so that he can examine the human body accurately and discover the precise nature of the disease. All cases wrapped in mystery should at once call on the Doctor at his office, No. 422 N. EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia. He cures when others fail.

THE WHITE-HAIRED KING who offered millions for a new pleasure, would have assigned the reward to PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, because it would have enabled him to renew in his silver locks their youthful glory. The Vitalia is clear and has no sediment. It does not stain the skin, but will color the hair in a very few applications.

Sold by all druggists.

IN THOUSANDS OF CASES.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for all diseases with which children are afflicted, such as teething, griping in the bowels, wind colic, etc., has been used with perfect and never-failing success in thousands of cases. It softens the gums, reduces inflammation and allays all pain. Mothers, do not fail to procure it.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

THE AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON, is most conveniently located to all lines of travel, as well as to the business portion of the city. Billiard rooms, cafe, passenger elevators, etc. Newly furnished throughout.

$10 A MONTH.—Terms of *Great Auction Sale of Building Lots* at *Clifton* (Kelleyville) by Birch & Son, with free railroad excursion from West Chester Depot at 2 o'clock on *Monday, October* 10.

TOBBERT'S OLD DOMINION TABLE SAUCE is the nicest thing to sharpen the appetite and give healthy tone to the digestive organs, besides giving delicious flavor to meats, fish, soups, oysters, game, etc.

HEBNER'S DINING SALOON, No. 43 South Second street. Ten additional waiters in attendance to-day to accommodate the rush for heavy dinners at light prices.

MARRIED.

WHELEN—CANNELL.—On the 5th inst., at "Beechwood," near Torresdale, by the Rev. F. W. Beasley, D. D., RUSSELL N. WHELEN to VIRGINIA, daughter of S. W. Cannell.

DIED.

BAKER.—On the 6th instant, Mrs. MARY BAKER, aged 62 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, No. 1237 Tanner street, between Fourth and Fifth, above Wharton, on Monday morning, at 8½ o'clock. Services at St. Philip de Neri Church. Interment at St. Joseph's Cemetery.

BOURGEOIS.—On the 7th instant, Miss SALLIE J. BOURGEOIS.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her aunt, Mrs. Catharine Anderson, No. 529 South Tenth street, on Monday afternoon, the 10th instant, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Ronaldson's Cemetery.

CAMPBELL.—On the 3d instant, EUGENIA, youngest daughter of Andrew H. and Sarah H. Campbell.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 629 North Fifteenth street, on Sunday next, at 2 o'clock.

FLANAGAN.—On the morning of Friday, the 7th instant, EMMA SEXTON, wife of James M. Flanagan.

Funeral will take place from the residence of her husband, Chesnut Hill, on Monday morning, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

HOLT.—On the 7th instant, after a short illness, RICHARD HOLT, in the 68th year of his age.

His relatives and friends and Local Preachers' Association are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 990 North Sixth street, on Tuesday, the 11th instant, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Vernon Cemetery.

MCCLURE.—On the 7th instant, LYDIA, wife of the late Robert McClure, in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her sister, No. 1528 Wallace street, on Monday morning, 10th instant, at 10 o'clock. Interment at Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

SIMKIN.—On Friday, October 7, 1870, AMELIA, daughter of the late Richard G. Simkin, in the 31st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the Young People's Association of the Tabernacle Baptist Church, are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Rev. George A. Peltz, No. 1841 Filbert street, on Monday next, at 2 o'clock P. M. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

AUCTION SALES.

[For additional Auctions see the Ninth Page.]

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 704 Chesnut street, rear entrance from Minor.

HANDSOME CARPETS.
On Monday Morning,
At 10 o'clock, 6 handsome medallion Brussels parlor carpets; fine dining-room, chamber, entry, and stair carpets, of various qualities.
CRESCENT ARM-CHAIRS.
Also, 8 dozen windsor arm-chairs, new.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF FINE DIAMONDS.
On Monday,
Oct. 10, at 12 o'clock, at the auction rooms—Very fine diamond ring, five large brilliants; 2 cluster diamond rings, nine brilliants each; large and fine diamond cross; very fine watch and chain, etc. 1t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 Chesnut Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale No. 1110 Chesnut street.
LARGE CLOSING SALE OF MESSRS. JOSEPH DEAKIN & SONS' Fine Sheffield Plated Ware and fine Table Cutlery.
On Tuesday Morning,
At 10½ o'clock, at No 1110 Chesnut street, will be held a closing sale of Messrs. Joseph Deakin & Sons' celebrated Sheffield Plated Ware and Table Cutlery, consisting in part of oyster and soup tureens; entree dishes; gold-lined tea sets of six pieces, with urns to match; cake baskets; wine castors; butter dishes, etc.
CUTLERY.
Also, a very large assortment of fine ivory handle table and tea knives, with carvers and steels to match.
The goods can be examined on Monday. 10 8 2t

$10 MONTHLY.
Adjourned Auction Sale of Beautiful BUILDING LOTS,
At Clifton, Kelleyville,
On West Chester (Media) R. R., 6 miles from Philadelphia.
On Monday, October 10,
At 2½ o'clock, on the premises.
Terms $10 cash on each lot when sold and $10 a month until paid, or half cash, balance in one year with 6 per cent. interest on all deferred payments, or all cash. Deeds free of expense to purchasers.
The lots to be sold comprise some of the most central and choice of the entire plan.
A free excursion train will leave the West Chester Depot (Thirty-first and Chesnut streets), at 2 o'clock precisely, on the day of sale, and convey grown persons (Ladies and Gentlemen) to and from the sale free. None but grown persons are allowed on the train. No tickets required.
BIRCH & SON, Auctioneers,
1t No. 1110 CHESNUT Street.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE.

TO TRUSTEES AND EXECUTORS,

The cheapest investment authorized by law are
General Mortgage Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company,
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At Closest Market Rates,
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VISITING CARDS. VISITING CARDS.
One Quire French Paper with Envelopes to match, in a neat box, stamped, only 30 cents.
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All-wool Cassimeres for boys.
All-wool Cassimeres for men.
Real Scotch Cheviots for suits.
Best American Heavy Cheviots.
English Mohair Coatings.
Indigo Blue Cloths, warranted.
Fine Black Doeskins and Cloths.
Many Woollens at wholesale prices.

100 PIECES WATERPROOFS.

87½ CENTS FOR A GOOD WATERPROOF.
BLACK MIXED WATERPROOFS.
GOLD MIXED WATERPROOFS.
GREEN MIXED WATERPROOFS.
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GENUINE ENGLISH WATERPROOFS.

We have every desirable thing of Foreign and Domestic manufacture in WATERPROOF REPELLANT CLOTHS, bought in large quantities of the manufacturer direct.

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SILK VELVETS. SILK PLUSHES.
SILK VELVETS. SILK PLUSHES.
SILK VELVETS. SILK PLUSHES.

The color, finish and quality of our Velveteens in the strong light under which we exhibit them, with the attendant low prices, will greatly please good judges. Our success last season in Silk Plushes, etc., has warranted us in importing largely. The stock commends itself to the careful buyer.

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S. E. CORNER NINTH AND MARKET STREETS.

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A valuable collection of the best receipts that have appeared in GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for a number of years, carefully edited by
S. ANNIE FROST,
(A favorite and well-known contributor to the Magazine).

One large 12mo volume of nearly 500 pages, strongly bound in best cloth. Price, $2. For sale by all booksellers, or will be mailed free on receipt of price by the publishers,
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GEORGE STECK & CO.'S PIANOS,
Grand, Square and Upright.
ALSO,
HAINES BROS.' PIANOS.
Only place in Philadelphia for sale of
Mason & Hamlin's World-Renowned Cabinet Organs.
For sale or rent, or to rent with view to purchase, and part of rental apply,
GOULD & FISCHER,
Successors to J. E. Gould,
No. 923 CHESNUT St., No. 1018 ARCH ST.

COPARTNERSHIP.—Mr. WM. G. FISCHER (now in the Piano and Organ Business, No. 1018 ARCH and No. 21 N. ELEVENTH Street), has this day become a partner of J. E. GOULD, No. 923 CHESNUT Street. 9 16 tf

STEINWAY & SONS'
Grand Square and Upright Pianos.
Special attention is called to their new
Patent Upright Pianos.
With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.
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WAREROOMS,
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FALL STYLES!
FINE BOOTS AND SHOES
FOR GENTLEMEN,
Made on improved Lasts, insuring Comfort Beauty and Durability.
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FAIRTHORNE & RAND,
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Prompt attention given to CLAIMS of all kinds in the City of Philadelphia, and throughout the United States and Canadas.
AFFIDAVITS AND ACKNOWLEDGMENT taken for all the States. 9 12 1mrp

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The Entire Stock is being sold out
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BONA FIDE CLOSING OUT,
as the Store will be occupied by another business in LESS THAN 90 DAYS.
Our Stock is large and well-assorted, embracing Library Editions of all the Standard Authors; Bibles and Prayer Books; Illustrated Works and Juveniles; all of which we guarantee to sell at a saving to the purchaser of
25 TO 50 PER CENT.
We have left a small assortment of
CHROMO LITHOGRAPHS,
some of them, however, Choice Pictures, framed and unframed, which we will sell at fully
25 PER CENT. LESS THAN COST.
Writing Desks, Gold Pens, Albums, etc.
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An examination solicited.
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MICHAEL RUDOLPH, "THE BRAVEST OF THE BRAVE," BY MISS ELIZA DUPUY.
Author of "Why Did He Marry Her?" "The Planter's Daughter," "Was He Guilty? or, The Warning Voice," etc., etc., etc.
In this novel, the author has, with great ingenuity, blended fact with fiction, and few will rise from its perusal without believing that our own revolutionary hero, Michael Rudolph, is really identical with Marshal Ney. The story is full of incident, ranging over a most stirring period of the world's history, and the characters introduced form a striking tableau. Rudolph's domestic trials are finely wrought out, and the character of Adina is powerfully drawn. Lovers of romance, and readers of history, will be equally interested in the development of this delightful story.
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No. 306 CHESNUT Street, Philada., Pa.
Canvassers wanted for Mackenzie's Life of Dickens.
Send for our Catalogue. 1t

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7, 1870.

Croton and Chemistry.

Yesterday afternoon an experiment was tried which proves that the old way of putting out fires is the best. The experiment consisted in applying chemicals, by means of fire engines, to the extinguishing of a fire. In order to fairly apply the test, two buildings, each two stories high and twenty-five by forty feet, had been built of old and dry pine wood. They had also been soaked with tar and gasoline, and packed with two hundred empty tar barrels, among which were distributed six barrels of rosin. The chemical engine, by means of which the building which was first fired was to have its flames put out, consisted of two large upright cylinders, with valves and sieves below, and hoppers on top. Water was pumped into the valves, where it passed through sulphate of soda. The water, thus impregnated, was thrown by the engine in three streams. At fifteen minutes to 4 o'clock one of the buildings (which were erected at the intersection of Sixty-seventh street and Third avenue) was fired. In ten minutes the flames were so intense that the crowd which had collected to witness the experiment was driven back by them to the opposite side of Third avenue. At twelve minutes to 4 the chemical engine began to play upon the flames in three streams. In eleven minutes the fire was extinguished, the only thing left to regret being that some firemen who had gone among the ruins too soon were buried beneath some falling timber, and were seriously though not fatally hurt. At eighteen minutes past 4 the other building was fired; at twenty minutes three streams of pure water were turned upon the flames; and at twenty-eight minutes past 4 the fire was entirely out. Croton therefore gained the victory over chemistry by three minutes, and the Metropolitan Fire Department of New York enjoyed a triumph over the United States Chemical Fire Engine Company of Chicago.

Netta and her Troubles.

From time to time I have mentioned the young woman who has lately done, said, and written so much to inspire New York saleswomen with a sense of their wrongs, and who prefers to remain known to the public as Miss Netta. She is a sort of Joan of Arc, a prophetpicestess to the oppressed daughters of trade, and has worked extremely hard to have remedied some of the wrongs from which she and her sisters suffer. I do not pretend to know all the errors she may have fallen into, any more than I know all the virtues which she has exhibited in behalf of her cause. She appears to have wrought faithfully and courageously, and from what I have personally seen and heard of her I can bear witness that her spirit and intelligence are in marked and pleasing contrast to the apathy, stupidity, and frivolity of many of the girls and women whose condition she has tried and, I believe, is still trying to better. As Vice-President of the Saleswomen's Early Closing Association, she has been punctually at her post at Plympton Hall every Thursday evening, and has made good use of all the simple eloquence that is innate in wrongs endured by the helpless at the hands of mean and stony-hearted men. At the meeting last evening, however, (which Miss Netta was, by sickness, prevented attending) the president, Mr. Wittenbeecher, made a statement which, to say the least, was very unexpected. That statement was that the saleswomen's cause was damaged by the fact that Netta refused to give up the money which had been collected in their behalf. He intimated that, on the one hand, Netta refused to yield any of the money until one thousand dollars had been collected, and that, on the other hand, the public naturally denied its assistance until every penny of the money hitherto contributed had been satisfactorily accounted for. This little speech at any rate gave point to the action afterwards taken, by which it was decided that all moneys collected hereafter by members for the association should be handed to the treasurer, Mr. Haughton. What truth there may be in the allegations against Netta I don't know; but whether they be wholly true or wholly false, or partially both, they are of interest as affecting an association whose object must find sympathy in all philanthropic people everywhere, and in all women and girls who work in stores, and who feel how much better their condition might be made. During the approaching winter it is probable that at least one of the prominent officers of the association will give a series of entertainments, the object of which will be to draw saleswomen together, and to foster that mutuality of feeling which will lead them to work heartily together in the endeavor to promote the interests of the association.

Fitz-Hugh Ludlow.

Fitz-Hugh Ludlow, who died on the 12th of last September in Geneva, was a representative of the better order of New York newspapermen. He did not always lead a politic or a prudent life, but he led a life which sometimes betrayed weaknesses that are more lovable and more akin to nobility of disposition than prudence and policy are. His career was very far from being useless when one reflects that he used the knowledge of his own errors—a knowledge that was gained through great bitterness—in repairing the errors of other people. He possessed one quality which, for a man who had associated much with newspaper-men, was very remarkable indeed. That quality was his spirituality, by virtue of which a seuse of futurity was always present with him, lending a serene and limpid glow to the tenor of his daily life, and giving a serious meaning to his habitual acts. I say that this quality was a remarkable one to be possessed by a man who had mingled as largely with the newspaper-world as Fitz-Hugh Ludlow had: not because journalists are, necessarily, less spiritual minded, as a set, than other classes of men are, but because, as a rule, they see more of the evil side of life than people in most other professions do, and because the tendency of such knowledge is to root spirituality out. Hence Mr. Ludlow's possession of this gentle and exalting virtue calls for peculiar appreciation.

Janauschek and Pre-Puffery.

Fanny Janauschek, who first came to this country three years ago, and who has since become well known as a German actress to the people of the United States, is in reality a native of Prague, Bohemia, and the German language is almost as foreign to her as the English in which, next Monday evening, she is to play for the first time in public. There is no doubt that Janauschek is a fine actress, and that her natural and acquired capabilities are sufficiently great and fascinating to neutralize many of the deficiencies she may exhibit in her attempts to wield, to perfection, a foreign tongue. I have seen no other actress who so impressively represents the "gigantic" in emotion. She reminds one of an image a little larger than life. You can imagine that, had she performed upon the Greek stage, there would have been no need for her to wear the mask and cothurn. But these qualities are by no means a guarantee that Janauschek, having studied English for the space of one year, has learned to speak it near enough to perfection to give unqualified delight by a public performance in that language. She has voluntarily set before herself one of the most difficult tasks of which it is possible to conceive. If she speaks English to perfection, her success will be extraordinary, and will deserve to be so; if she speaks it ill, or with ever so little of a foreign accent (and it is scarcely possible to suppose that no foreign accent will be perceptible), her triumph will be marred to a degree corresponding to that of the accentual failure. Some of the New York papers, in speaking of the forthcoming *debut*, have adopted a tone that is sickeningly adulatory. No one but a man or a woman saturated with egotism could derive pleasure from such groundless and unmeasured praise; and since her attempt is of more than ordinary theatrical interest, I make mention of it here.

ALI BABA.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOCUST Street, above Fifteenth, Rev. Dr. HUMPHREY, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

☞ SIXTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SPRUCE Street, below Sixth.—Rev. J. P. CONKEY will preach to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and ¼ before 8 P. M.

☞ THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON Square.—Rev. HERRICK JOHNSON, D. D., Pastor, will preach to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

☞ ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, TWENTIETH and CHERRY Streets.—Service (Choral) and sermon to-morrow evening at 7½ o'clock. At this service the seats will be free. 10 1 stt

☞ TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, west of Eighteenth.—Rev. G. A. PELTZ, Pastor of the Church, will preach to-morrow morning and evening. Services at 10½ and 7¾ o'clock.

☞ NORTH TENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, below Girard avenue.—Rev. Dr. MUSGRAVE will preach at 10½ o'clock, and the Pastor, Rev. M. NEWKIRK, at 7½. Strangers cordially invited.

☞ BETH-EDEN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER of BROAD and SPRUCE Streets.—Rev. J. WHEATON SMITH, D. D., Pastor, will preach Sunday morning and evening. Strangers welcome. Evening service commencing at 7½ o'clock.

☞ SPRING GARDEN BAPTIST CHURCH, THIRTEENTH Street, above Wallace.—Rev. L. P. HOBNBERGER, Pastor. Preaching to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

☞ DIVINE SERVICE (PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL) will be held in the hall of the COURTLAND SAUNDERS INSTITUTE, THIRTY-NINTH Street, above Market, on SUNDAY, Oct. 9, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 2½. Holy Communion after morning prayer.

☞ WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of EIGHTEENTH and ARCH Streets.—Rev. A. A. WILLITS, D. D., Pastor, will preach to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and Rev. FRANK L. ROBBINS at 7½ P. M. Communion service in the evening.

☞ WEST SPRUCE STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Southwest corner of SPRUCE and SEVENTEENTH Streets, Rev. WILLIAM P. BREED, D. D., Pastor. Divine service to-morrow at 10½ A. M., and in the evening at 7½ o'clock. Subject of the evening sermon, "The Heroes."

☞ BOARDMAN CHAPEL, BROAD AND REED streets. Rev. P. L. JONES, pastor elect, will commence his labors on Sabbath morning, Oct. 9, precisely 10½; Sabbath school at 2½; Social Prayer Meeting, Tuesday evening, at 7½. The public, especially residents in the neighborhood, are cordially invited. Seats free.

☞ "WHAT IS BAPTISM?"—A RESPONSE to the startling resolution adopted by the Philadelphia Baptist Association on Thursday last Rev. ALEXANDER REED D. D. on this subject to-morrow evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, EIGHTH, above Arch street.

☞ SERMON TO YOUNG MEN.—REV. HENRY C. McCOOK will preach to young men to-morrow evening at 7½ o'clock, in SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROAD Street and PENN Square. Subject—"Aims, and no Aims." Young men earnestly invited. Usual service at 10½ A. M.

☞ SPIRITUALISM.—THOMAS GALES FORSTER will Lecture at HARMONIAL HALL tomorrow morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock. Subjects—Morning Lecture, "The authority upon which Spiritualism does *not* rely;" Evening Lecture, "The authority upon which Spiritualism *does* rely."

☞ FINAL DISCOURSES.—REV. DR. STRYKER, having accepted a call from the Presbyterian Church of Rome, New York, will preach his last discourses as pastor in the NORTH BROAD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, to-morrow. At 10½ A. M., "GOD REQUIRETH THAT WHICH IS PAST;" at 8½ P. M., "THE LAST REMOVAL."

☞ THE REGULAR MEETING OF THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIATION OF THE P. E. CHURCH in Philadelphia will be held on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 10, at 8 o'clock, in ST. MATTHIAS' CHURCH, corner of NINETEENTH and WALLACE Streets.

The subject—"What are the Characteristics of a Good Sunday-school Teacher?" will be opened by Rev. WILLIAM H. HARE, Rector of the Church of the Ascension. Other clergymen and laymen will participate in the discussion.

GEORGE T. THOMAS,
10 8 2t Recording Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA, Corner of NORTH COLLEGE Avenue and TWENTY-SECOND Street (Opposite Girard College Grounds).

The General Introductory Lecture to the regular Winter's Course will be delivered at the Hall of the College on THURSDAY, October 13, at 4 o'clock P. M. The public invited. 10 8 smw 3t

☞ THE ANNUAL GEORGIA STATE FAIR will be held this year at ATLANTA, commencing on the 19th inst., and continue eight days. The Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company has made arrangements with the railroads from Savannah whereby they will be enabled to make a liberal reduction on freight intended for exhibition at the fair, as well as to persons going in charge of such goods. For further information apply at the office, No. 130 S. THIRD Street. 1t

☞ UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, NINTH Street, above Chesnut, Philadelphia.
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The General Introductory to the One Hundred and Fifth Course of Lectures will be delivered by D. HAYES AGNEW, M. D., Professor of Clinical and Demonstrative Surgery, on MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 12½ o'clock P. M.

1t R. E. ROGERS, M. D., Dean.

☞ THE RARE OLD PLAYERS,
An entirely new Lecture by
CHARLES W. BROOKE,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THURSDAY, Oct. 13.

Admission, 50 cents. Reserved Seats, 75 cents, which may be procured on and after Saturday, Oct. 8, at Lee & Walker's, No. 922 Chesnut, and at the Box Office of the Academy. 10 6 1t

☞ UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, NINTH Street, above Chesnut, Philadelphia
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH SESSION, 1870-71.

The regular Lecture of this School will commence on MONDAY, October 10th, and continue until the first of March. Fee for the full Course, $140.

R. E. ROGERS, M. D.,
10 6 3t Dean Medical Faculty.

☞ JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE.—THE General Introductory to the Course will be delivered by Professor S. H. DICKSON, M. D., on MONDAY, October 10, at 8 P. M. 10 7 3t

☞ HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26 6

☞ REV. DR. SAUNDERS WILL DELIVER A free Lecture at COURTLAND SAUNDERS COLLEGE, next TUESDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. [illegible]

MILLIKEN,

Nos. 1128 CHESNUT and 828 ARCH STREET.

BLANKETS

BY THE SINGLE PAIR OR CASE.

QUILTS AND COMFORTABLES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

FLANNELS.

Ballardvales, Shakers, Welsh, Saxony, etc.

OUR LOW PRICES

Are Attracting Many New Customers.

GEORGE MILLIKEN,

Nos. 1128 CHESNUT and 828 ARCH STREET.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ REASONS WHY JAMES LYND SHOULD NOT BE ELECTED ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF THE DISTRICT COURT:—

1. HE HAS NO EMINENCE AS A LAWYER.—Previous to his election by Councils as City Solicitor, he was scarcely known professionally, and while City Solicitor he was remarkable only for cloudy opinions and the fidelity with which he collected costs.

2. HE HAS BEEN A RASH SPECULATOR.—Oil Companies, without oil; Coal Companies, without coal—there was an abundance of dust—and Building Associations, without substantial basis, have been his hobbies; and he has ridden them, while many innocent contributors have trudged along on foot.

3. For the purpose of securing and retaining public positions he has resorted to most dishonorable expedients. It is said that a political barber made him the President of Select Council. While holding that office he was, contrary to the spirit of the law, made City Solicitor; and then by special legislation at Harrisburg, obtained by his personal efforts and other means, he PROLONGED HIS TENURE OF OFFICE FOR ONE YEAR.

4. HE IS A VINDICTIVE MAN.—We give an example:—One of our city Representatives at Harrisburg opposed the bill extending Mr. Lynd's term of office. Up to that time they were on intimate and familiar terms. Since that time Mr. Lynd has never recognized or spoken to his former friend.

5. HE IS A POLITICIAN IN THE MOST OBJECTIONABLE SENSE OF THE WORD.—He engineered his own nomination. During the canvass men were buttonholed at every corner; letters soliciting interviews fell on the town like snowflakes; he argued his own claims for the place he sought, and when the convention was in session, was in the immediate neighborhood, in consultation with his political adherents; and, finally, jumped at the nomination made by a minority—114 out of a convention of 336 delegates.

6. Among the few lawyers who voted for him, not one of professional distinction can be named. We write with an accurate list of all in the convention who supported him, before us, and we challenge contradiction.

7. He has a long roll of judgments against him in the Court of which he seeks to be a member.

8. He would be liable to have suits brought against him in his own Court, and suits of such a nature as to compel his associates upon the bench to pass upon the honesty of some of his former business transactions.

9. At every term of the Court there would be jurors upon the panel who had suffered either from his lack of judgment or his financial "operations," and this would be impair their confidence in any statements he might make touching the matter before them. 1t

☞ ANOTHER RALLY!—

A GRAND REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING of the Citizens of the

NINETEENTH WARD

WILL BE HELD

THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING,

AT THE CORNER OF

FRANKFORD Road and YORK Street.

The meeting will be addressed by the following Speakers:—

HON. LEONARD MYERS,

HON. WILLIAM B. MANN,

HON. MORTON McMICHAEL, and

COL. WILLIAM MCRAN. 1t

☞ OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 224 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

PHILADELPHIA, October 8, 1870.

A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company will be held at the office of the said Company, in the city of Philadelphia, at 12 o'clock noon of TUESDAY, October 25, 1870, to take into consideration an acceptance of an act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania entitled "An Act to Entitle the Stockholders of any Railroad Company incorporated by this Commonwealth, accepting this act, to one vote for each share of stock," approved May 29, 1865; and also to take into consideration an acceptance of an act of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act authorizing corporations to increase their bonded obligations and capital stock," approved December 29, 1869.

By order of the Board of Directors of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company.

F. H. WHITE,
10 8 12t Assistant Secretary.

OPENING.

MONDAY, October 10.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,

Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT STREET,

WILL EXHIBIT WINTER STYLES IN

LADIES' SUITS AND COATS, SACQUES, Etc.

GREAT NOVELTIES WILL BE EXHIBITED.

ALSO, JUST RECEIVED

Jouvin's Kid Gloves, Complete Assortment.

BLACK SILKS, $2 TO $10 PER YARD. LYONS BLACK VELVETS, CHEAP.

LACES, EMBROIDERIES, AND WHITE GOODS,

Satin Poplins, Plaids, Pim's Poplins.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ HARPER'S HAIR DYE.—THE ONLY harmless and reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect. Changes red, rusty, or grey hair, whiskers, or moustache instantly to a glossy black or natural brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Only 50 cents for a large box. CALLENDER, THIRD and WALNUT; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street; TRENWITH, No. 614 CHESNUT Street; YARNELL, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets; BROWN, FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, and all Druggists. 5 31 tf 4p

WM. MENCKE & BROTHER,
No. 804 ARCH Street.
LATEST STYLES
LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS,
Berlin Zephyr Goods, Etc.

A large importation of Embroidered Cushions and Embroidered Slippers, from 75c. upwards.

We have now on hand a full line of the celebrated BOUDIER'S KID GLOVES,

Considered in Europe superior to any other make.

Also, a full line of the

VICTORIA KID GLOVES,

The best One Dollar Glove in the market,

$1·00 Per Pair.

A complete assortment of the celebrated

J. B. P. PARIS CORSETS.

WM. MENCKE & BROTHER,

10 8 smwlm No. 804 ARCH Street, Philada.

$10,000 AT PAR TO LOAN ON MORTgage of City Property. Apply to LEWIS H. REDNER, No. 731 WALNUT Street.
10 8 2t

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

BAND BRACELETS.
CHAIN BRACELETS.

We have just received a large and beautiful assortment of

Gold Band and Chain Bracelets,

Enamelled and engraved, of all sizes, at very low low prices. New styles constantly received.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY in great variety.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
5 11 fmw1 No. 802 CHESNUT Street.

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

This Company is prepared to sell lots, clear of all encumbrances, on reasonable term. Purchasers can see plans at the office of the Company,

NO. 248 WALNUT STREET,

Or at the Cemetery, where all information needed will be cheerfully given.

By giving notice at the office, carriages will meet persons desirous of purchasing lots at Tioga Station on the Germantown Railroad, and convey them to the Cemetery and return, free of charge.

ALFRED C. HARMER, President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treas.
MICHAEL NISBET, Sec'y. 10 5 wfm 6m

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, Nos. 1527 AND 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on TUESDAY, September 13. French is the language of the house, and is constantly spoken in the institute.

6 13 wfm 90 L. D'HOMERGUE, Principal.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.

Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,

FREE OF ALL TAXES,

At 85, and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act of Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
No. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,
No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,
No. 17 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Receive deposits subject to check, allow interest on standing and temporary balances, and execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD, in either city.

Direct telegraph communication from Philadelphia house to New York. 1 9

SILVER FOR SALE.

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 20 South THIRD Street.
6 8 PHILADELPHIA

NOTICE—SEALED PROPOSALS.—INDORSED Proposals for furnishing Randall's Elocution and Lawrence's Speaker to the Board of Public Education will be received at the office, southeast corner of Sixth and Adelphi, addressed to the undersigned, until THURSDAY, October 13, 1870, at 12 o'clock M. Said proposals must state the price and quality, and be accompanied by a sample of said books.

By order of the Committee on Supplies.

H. W. HALLIWELL,
10 7 fmth 3t Secretary.

IN ST. LOUIS, MO.

AUCTION HOUSE OF
HARVEY & TYLER,

Nos. 119, 121, and 123, corner FIFTH and PINE Streets, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

We have a large and commodious Building erected by us expressly for the Auction and Commission business.

St. Louis is known to be the most reliable auction market in the West.

Cash advanced on Consignments.

Our Commissions from six to ten per cent.

We refer to the Bankers and Merchants of St. Louis, Mo. G. A. ENO,
No. 702 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.
6 7 fmwlm General Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JULY 10, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10 A. M. & 12·50 and	7·10 P. M.
Fast Line	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	11·00 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10·30 P. M.
Way Passenger	11·30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock. Pittsburg Express, leaving on Saturday night, runs only to Harrisburg.

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9·40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7·40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6·50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8·10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4·50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6·10 P. M.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6·30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 9·55 A. M. & 3·30 &	6·40 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9·35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	11·55 A. M.
Erie Express	5·40 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9·40 P. M.
Pacific Express	12·20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, July 18, 1870.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 2¾, 3½, 3¾, 4, 4½, 5·05, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10·05, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 6·55, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3½, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train, and 2½, 3½, and 5½ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8¼ A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, and 12 A. M., 2½, 3½ 5½, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2 and P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 6·40, and 9·25 P. M.

Passengers taking the 6·55, 9 A. M., 6½ & 11 P. M. trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¼, 5, 5½, 6¾, 8·05, 10, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5½, 6·25, 7, 7¼, 8·50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 6½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¼, 5, 5½, 6¾, 8·05, 10, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6, 6·55, 7½, 8 10, 9 20, and 11¼ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 8½, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 1½, 6¾ and 9½ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 5 P. M.

Leave Plymouth 8½ A. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts Landing, Domino, or Schurr's Lane. The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School Lane, Wissinoming, Manayunk, Green Tree, and Conshohocken.

Passengers taking the 7, 9·05 A. M., 6½ & 12 P. M. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 8½ A. M. and 5 P. M. trains from New York connect with the 1 and 8 P. M. trains from Germantown to Ninth and Green streets.

5 20 W. S. WILSON, General Sup't.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, May 30, 1870, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	12·20 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8 00 A. M.
arrives at Erie	7·40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	10·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	8·15 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	7·25 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	7·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6·00 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7·20 P. M.
BALD EAGLE MAIL leaves Williamsport	1·30 P. M.
" " " arrives at Lock Haven	2·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	8·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·25 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6·30 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	9·00 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8·15 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Williamsport	9·45 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9 50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12 25 A. M.
" " Harrisburg	5 20 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9·25 A. M.
BALD EAGLE MAIL leaves L. Haven	11·35 A. M.
" " " arr. Williamsp't	12·50 P. M.
BALD EAGLE EX. leaves Lock Haven	9·35 P. M.
" " " arr. Williamsport	10·50 P. M.

Express Mail and Accommodation, east and west, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN,
General Superintendent.

NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.
NEW ROUTE
BETWEEN NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA
VIA LONG BRANCH.

An ACCOMMODATION TRAIN in the morning and
AN EXPRESS TRAIN
in the Afternoon from each end of the route.
THE EXPRESS TRAIN
will be furnished with
SPLENDID PALACE CARS.
NO CHANGE OF CARS
BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND SANDY HOOK.
ASK FOR TICKETS VIA PEMBERTON AND LONG BRANCH.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, July 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE NEW YORK,
from Pier No. 28 NORTH River, foot of Murray street, at 6·45 A. M. Accommodation and 4·30 P. M. Express.

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA,
from foot of WALNUT Street, at 7·00 A. M. Accommodation and 3·30 P. M. Express.

The NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Magnificent Steamers "Plymouth Rock" and "Jesse Hoyt" have been fitted up expressly for this business, the former with *unequalled accommodations*, and will make the connection between New York and Sandy Hook.

Passengers by this route can be served with BREAKFAST or DINNER on the EUROPEAN PLAN *in a style unsurpassed by any Hotel in America.* Fare between Philadelphia and New York.....$3 00
" " " " Long Branch... 2 00

For particulars as to connections for TOM'S RIVER, RED BANK, and all way stations, see the "Traveller's" and "Appleton's Guides."

6 21 C. E. HILLMAN, Superintendent.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE COAL TRADE.

The Market—The Prospect in Schuylkill—The Workings of the Ventilation Bill—Quotations, Etc.

The market at this port is in about the same condition as it was at the time of the last report. The supply is large, and the demand is about equal to it, not being either exorbitant or the opposite. Probably the demand is even better than that of last year, but the supply being so much greater there is no effect on the prices. Besides this, at about this time last year the great freshet took place which raised the prices considerably.

The 16½ per cent reduction on wages for September, though accepted for the present by the men, is evidently considered in the light of a very bad job altogether. The men are dissatisfied both with the reduction and with the manner in which it was made. There are rumors of a strike from some quarters, but probably without any foundation. The following paragraph from their organ of last week expresses their sentiments exactly:—

"We feel very much the reduction, but we cannot see how it can be helped, unless we could inaugurate a general suspension, and we see plainly that Luzerne men will not go into it, consequently we can see nothing but for Schuylkill men to work on the Gowen compromise till some feasible plan is found out to make things better. We hope the men of the lower counties will act wisely in this matter, and not do that which will cause future repentance."

It will be seen from this that the late agreement is regarded in the light of a misstep for which there is no remedy at present, though it would be very pleasant if there were. By the end of this month, before which time no strike could be inaugurated, the end of the season will be so near that it would probably be to nobody's interest to begin one then. There is, therefore, but little fear of such an event even if the authorities did lean that way. The wise advice about taking any action which may cause future repentance, makes it very evident that considerable of that article has been made necessary by the late long continued strike. If the men had seen sooner what was to their best interests, they, by their good condition by reason of continuous work at moderately good paying wages, would not now feel so much the reduction which they did not expect.

It can be seen also that the lesson taught by the long strike has done some good, at least for a while. The mild tone in which the above paragraph is written contrasts strongly with the bitter and unreasonable utterances from the same source during the past summer. The difference is so great as to lead to a doubt that the same hand guides the helm. The late remarks have all been in the same spirit, giving sound, reasonable advice in many particulars, while the contrasting ones were as violent and blind as they were unjust and untrue.

The more feasable plan referred to probably has reference to the idea of an agreement between employers and men by which all difficulties will be settled by arbitration, and not by strikes. This, if it could be consummated, would be a glorious scheme, and on the side of the men it is claimed that they are strongly in favor of it. We seriously doubt, however, if such a plan would ever be held to by either party, if it were ever made. It is too just for the peculiar requirements of either side.

The operators in Wyoming have been petitioning Governor Geary for permission to work a full force of men, under the Ventilation bill, in mines where there is but one opening, but where a second is in progress of construction during the time intervening before its completion. The Governor says that the law did not contemplate a stoppage of the regular number where the other openings were being made, and he was surprised that the inspectors so understood it.

The Potomac freshet has interfered with the transportation of Cumberland coal to Georgetown, and prices at that point have risen accordingly.

At Manch Chunk there were transported south by all routes during the past week, 119,678·16 tons, against 118,371·05 tons the preceding week, an increase of 1307·11 tons. In the same week of 1869, 68,089·09 tons were transported, giving 51,589·07 tons in favor of 1870.

Vessels and barges at this port during the week have been very abundant.

The following are the prices of coal by the cargo at Port Richmond for shipments east of Bordentown and south of Cape Henry, and to points along the line of the Delaware and Raritan Canal:—

Schuylkill Red Ash, $4·90@5·00; do. Broken, $4·25; do. Egg, $4·80@4·90; do. Stove, $4·80@4·90; do. Chestnut, $3·70@3·90; Shenandoah Broken, $4·40; do. Egg, $5·00; do. Stove, $5; do. Chestnut, $3·90.

The following are the current rates of freights from Port Richmond for the week ending Oct. 7:—

Winterport, $2·50; Boston, $2·25@2·50; Chelsea, $2·50; Charlestown, $2·60; East Cambridge, $2·50; Cambridgeport, $2·75; Dorchester, $2·50; Plymouth and dis., $2·50; Quincy Point, $2·50; Salem, $2·50; Somerset, $2; Bristol, $2; Newport, $2; Providence, $2@2·25; Allen's Point, $2; Bridgeport, $1·80; Mystic River, $2; Norwich and tow, $2; New Haven, $2; Stonington, $2; Brooklyn, $1·35@1·40; Greenport, $2; New York, $1·35@1·40; Jersey City, $1·40; Washington, $1·25@1·40; Alexandria, $1·40; Norfolk, $1·30; Richmond, $1·75.

THE DEMOCRACY.

Their Latest Political Dodge—The Arrest of the Baltimore Negroes—The Arrangement Proven to be One of their Tricks—Scandalous Conduct on the Part of the Police Authorities.

The matter of the wholesale arrest of negroes yesterday morning by Lieutenant Killacky and a squad of policemen has created a feeling of disgust among not only our colored citizens, but also among the more respectable portion of the white fraternity. The movement was obviously one of the many desperate attempts now being made by the Democracy in the interest of their candidates. The many recent expositions of the fraudulent doings of the Democratic leaders and the police force were operating so successfully against the "unterrified" that something must be done to counteract their influence; and what else would effect that result better than the arrest of a lot of negroes, who it could be alleged were coming here from other places for the purpose of voting the Republican ticket? And who could arrange the programme better than Josephs and the other *quasi* leaders of the Democracy? They are known to be using every artifice to accomplish the election of Gerker and Laws, the opponents of Messrs. Leeds and Bunn, to the sacrifice of the rest of the ticket, and Madame Rumor has it, upon good authority, that they are now spending money which will hereafter be taken from the police department. They have resorted to every dodge, and this, their latest, is the weakest attempt yet made. It was so transparent that it was at once said that they were the fathers of it, and later developments have conclusively shown that the Republicans had nothing to do with the matter. One of these Democratic leaders was openly charged with having made the arrangement, and he dared not deny it. The plan of operations, as disclosed subsequently, were that a "low" was sent to Baltimore with a pocket full of Leeds and Bunn stickers with instructions to gather a number of negroes under the representation that he was acting in the interest of the Republican party of this city. He was to induce them to visit Philadelphia and give them $5, with the promise of an additional $10. While on the way he was to supply them with tax receipts signed by a Republican collector, and these stickers, which it was thought would convince the people of Philadelphia that it was a Republican arrangement. But the presence of the stickers of Messrs. Leeds and Bunn was strong evidence that the leaders of the "unterrified" were in the plot, and the presence of the tax receipts was much stronger evidence of that fact, for they have been proven to be forgeries. Mr. Joseph Tatham, the personal poll-tax collector of the Second ward, hearing that his name was appended to these documents, repaired to the Central Station and openly asserted that he had issued no receipts in the names given, and under his arm was his official record. He demanded of Alderman Kerr to see the documents, but was refused. He then applied to Colonel Mann, and that gentleman, as his counsel, made a demand of the magistrate, when he was referred to the Chief of Police, and notwithstanding that their production was so damaging to his party he directed that they be exhibited. On examination Mr. Tatham boldly proclaimed them forgeries. But to continue the plan of the Democrats:—This fellow in Baltimore, having got a squad of ignorant negroes, gave information which reached the Chief of Police of that place, who telegraphed to the Chief of this city, that colored repeaters were on their way to Philadelphia. The police then repaired to Arch street wharf, and on the arrival of the steamer made the arrest; but in doing that they allowed the leader, a white man, to escape, and, it is believed, intentionally. It was no part of the programme to intercept him, for had he been seen there is no doubt but that he would have been recognized as a Democratic tool.

The conduct of the authorities after the incarceration of these negroes was scandalous in the extreme. The news of their arrest spread rapidly, and coming to the knowledge of colored residents, some of them, knowing that there was to be an Odd-Fellows' demonstration at Wilmington, went to the station, where they were notified that unless they immediately quit the place they would be locked up. They applied to counsel, and Mr. J. Alexander Simpson and Major J. T. Pratt repaired at different times to the station, and were refused the privilege of seeing their clients. The former was treated more as a felon than an attorney. Application was made to Mayor Fox, and the only answer that could be obtained was that the prisoners would have a hearing at 2 o'clock. The reporters of the public press received similar treatment, and it is this fact that prevented THE TELEGRAPH yesterday giving full details of the arrest.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Hon. J. Alexander Simpson, Acting Register of Wills, gives the following notice to all legatees' creditors, and other persons interested:—That the following named persons did, on the dates affixed to their names, file the accounts of their administration to the estates of those persons deceased, and guardians' and trustees' accounts, whose names are undermentioned, in the office of the Register for the Probate of Wills and granting Letters of Administration, in and for the city and county of Philadelphia; and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said city and county for confirmation and allowance, on Friday, October 21st, 1870, at 10 o'clock in the morning, at the county court house in said city:—

1870.
Aug. 27, A. Lewis Smith, Guardian of James C. Millvaine, late a minor.
" 31, Charles G. Hookey, administrator of Daniel Cresedon, deceased.
" 31, Elizabeth M. Flanigan, executrix of W. G. Flanagan, deceased.
Sept. 7, Eliza Ridgway, administratrix of Henry W. Ridgway, deceased.
" 7, James R. Ludlow, acting executor of Thomas Bell, deceased.
" 7, Bernard McCabe, executor of Dr. John Conway, deceased.
" 8, Francis Falls, acting executor of Bernard Brady, deceased.
" 8, James Milligan, executor of Margaret Pollock, deceased.
" 9, William McGeorge, Jr., administrator of William C. H. Brown, deceased.
" 14 William Harmar, executor of Eliza Harmar Thomas, deceased.
" 15, George Brutzinghoffer, administrator of Joseph Mesley, deceased.
" 15, Allen C. Michener, trustee of Edwin P. Link.
" 16, Samuel W. and Alexander Thaeuer, executors and trustees under the will of William G. Mintzer, deceased.
" 19, Louisa Christopher, late Louisa Lundy, administratrix of Henry Lundy, deceased.
" 19, Elizabeth Schell, executrix of Charles Schell, deceased.
" 21, Julian P. Wright, administrator of Amy Wright, deceased.
" 21, Felix McCarthy, administrator of John McCarthy, deceased.
" 21, James Heddleson, executor of Thomas Heddleson, deceased.
" 21, James Linton and Joseph King, trustees of Sarah Kirk, deceased.
" 21, John P. Thompson and Abraham Shalkop, executors of Abraham Shalkop, deceased.
" 22, H. K. Bennett, executor of Mary Malsed, deceased.
" 23, John Samuel, administrator of James K. Wilson deceased.
" 23, John Samuel, administrator of Margaret W. Wilson, deceased.
" 23, Peter Ashman, administrator of Dorothy Ashman, deceased.
" 24, Peter Jauretsche, executor of Mary Frances Slade, deceased.
" 24, W. L. Clifford, administrator of Susannah B. Martin, deceased.
" 24, Elizabeth B. Young, administratrix of James Young deceased.
" 24, Stephen Smith, administrator of Peter Burton, deceased.
" 27, George D Stroud, administrator of William H Orme, deceased.
" 27, William S. Ward, executor of Catharine Palmer, deceased.
" 28, Ellen M. Bailey, administratrix of Lydia R. Bailey, deceased
" 28, William Knight Shryock, administrator of John K. Donahue, deceased.
" 28, Michael Donaghue, administrator of Barnard Donaghue, deceased.
" 28, Horace Binney, Jr., Joseph Roberts, and Edward Roberts, executors and trustees of Joseph Roberts, deceased.
" 29, Angelica Buckius, executrix of William Buckius, deceased.
" 29, Caroline T. Roberts, administratrix of George A. Roberts, deceased.
" 29, Theresa E. Patterson, administratrix of Jonathan Patterson, Jr., deceased.
" 29, Francis A. Drexel, guardian of Mrs. Lizzie B. Edwards, late Patterson.
" 29, Reuben Rothermel, administrator of Joel H. Rothermel, deceased.
" 29, Dr. C. J. Nies executor of Caroline R. Rothermel, deceased.
" 29, Louisa Kearney, administratrix of Anthony Kearney, deceased.

CASE DISMISSED.—The Democracy this morning made a lame attempt to imprison a colored man named Jacob Turner, residing in Lynn street, Twelfth ward, upon the charge of perjury. The allegation was that he had vouched for a man named Knoots, who was not a resident of the ward. Competent testimony was given to the effect that Knoots resided with Mr. Paris, No. 427 Lynn street, for over six weeks. This was at the time Turner vouched for him. Only a week since the man left the house, and moved into another section of the city. The hearing in this case came before Alderman Kerr, who discharged the prisoner, after having held him last evening for the hearing to-day. The name of Knoots had been stricken from the registry list by the Republican canvassers.

THE PETITION offered by Mr. King in Councils at their last meeting, for removing Belgian blocks from Walnut and Spruce streets, was from the contractors and not from the property owners, as stated in the morning papers. It appears the pavement was laid in compliance with an ordinance of Councils on a petition from a majority of the property-holders. All the bills have been collected excepting on the properties No. 1609 Walnut street, and Nos. 1516, 1528, 1530, 1531, 1533, and 1535 Spruce street, the owners of which refuse to pay. The late decision of the Supreme Court relative to the Broad street pavement renders it difficult to collect the liens, therefore the contractors, to lessen their loss, desire to take up the Belgian blocks, which are valuable, and will, without expense to the city, repave the spaces with cobble-stones.

REOPENING OF A CHURCH.—The Darby Second, or, as it is popularly termed, the Darby Level Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia (the Rev. J. L. Raymond, pastor), which has been closed for repairs, will be reopened to-morrow. The Rev. Albert Barnes will preach in the morning, and in the afternoon there will be a public meeting of the Sunday-school, with addresses by Dr. Hutchings, of the Sabbath-school of the Pine street church, and others. There will be a festival in the lecture-room on Friday and Saturday evenings, the 7th and 8th instant.

A NEW BUST OF DICKENS.—A cabinet portrait bust of Charles Dickens, fifteen inches in height, and in composition and color exactly similar to the Rogers groups, has just been published. This portrait of the late great novelist is acknowledged to be a faithful likeness, and is the latest of any published. It was modelled during Mr. Dickens' last visit to this country, and makes a very suitable and beautiful ornament for the library. The retail price of the bust is $4, and it is packed for the country for $5. Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers are the Philadelphia agents.

STORE ROBBERIES.—At 5 o'clock this morning the Delaware Harbor Police found the store No. 244 North Delaware avenue open. On investigating it was found that 200 pounds of butter had been stolen.

The cigar store, No. 1305 Market street was robbed last night of a dozen boxes of cigars. The thief is supposed to have been secreted in the place when it was closed last evening.

STOLE A WATCH.—Last evening William Henderson entered the jewelry store of S. H. Wicks, No. 1140 Pine street, and while pricing some jewelry, put a watch in his pocket. He then left, and was followed to Dean and Pine streets, where he was arrested. He will have a hearing at the Central Station this afternoon.

A GRAND RALLY of the Republican citizens of the Nineteenth ward will be held this evening at the corner of Frankford road and York street. Several prominent speakers will be present and address the meeting, among them being Hon. Leonard Myers, Hon. William B. Mann, Hon. Morton McMichael, and Colonel William Moran. Let the people of this section of the city turn out in full force.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—Turner & Co. send us *Appleton's Journal*, *Every Saturday*, and *Our Boys and Girls*.

From the Central News Company, No. 505 Chestnut street, we have received the latest numbers of *Punch* and *Fun*.

ANOTHER CAPTURE.—Joseph Johnson was arrested last evening at Tenth and Locust streets on a charge of being concerned in the assault on and robbery of George W. Bailey, on Monday night last, at Acorn alley and Locust street. He will be at the Central station this afternoon.

BOAT-LOAD OF IRON CAPTURED.—At an early hour this morning the Delaware Harbor Police captured a skiff-load of iron on the river. The thieves succeeded in escaping. The boat is known as the "Col. Johnson."

GEORGIA STATE FAIR.—On the 19th inst. the annual Georgia State Fair will be opened at Atlanta. Articles for exhibition can be sent by the Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company's vessels at reduced rates.

CAUGHT WITH GOODS IN HIS POSSESSION.—James Reilly was captured this morning with a roll of carpet which, it is alleged, he had stolen from the Continental Hotel. He will be before Alderman Kerr this afternoon.

STOLEN DUCKS.—Evans Snyder was arrested this morning at Frankford road and Adams street, with three ducks in his possession which he is supposed to have stolen. Alderman Heins held him for a further hearing.

IN AND OUT OF THE DELAWARE.—Joseph Farrel, a deranged man, fell into the Delaware last evening, and was rescued after some trouble. He was then taken to his residence.

CASUALTY.—Joseph Monahan fell last evening from his dray, on Fifteenth street, below Race, and was run over. He was removed to his residence on Duponceau street, below Locust.

CHARLES W. BROOKE, Esq., will deliver his new lecture upon "The Rare Old Players," at the Academy of Music on Thursday night next, 13th instant. Seats can be had at Lee & Walker's music store.

APPEALS APPOINTED.—The following named members of the bar have been appointed in the Orphans' Court for the city and county of Philadelphia auditors in the estates named below:—

Joseph Ball, Esq., to audit, etc., the accounts of Terrence Neeson, deceased, administrator of the estate of Mary McAnulty, deceased.

J. T. Pratt, Esq., to audit, etc., the accounts of Roger McCloskey and Michael McGrath, executors of John Duffy's (deceased) will.

R. C. McMurtrie, Esq., to audit, etc., the accounts of "The Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities," executors of the estate of Francis Thibault, deceased.

O. Hunn, Esq., to audit, etc., the accounts of John S. Thackeray, guardian of Charles W and Richard Sainter, the minor children of Richard J. Sainter, deceased.

James Lynd, Esq., to audit, etc., the accounts of Messrs. Francis R. Wharton, Jr., Robert W. Sykes, and Henry Wharton, the executors of the will of Francis R Wharton, deceased.

Simon Gratz, Esq., to audit, etc., the accounts of Messrs. Joseph W. Sharp, Israel H. Johnson, and Robert H. Cooper, trustees for Benjamin Sharp, under the provisions of the will of John Sharpe, deceased.

Samuel B. Huey, Esq., to audit, etc., the account of William Armstrong, administrator of the estate of Alexander Armstrong, deceased.

Charles M. Neal, Esq., to audit, etc., the account of Susan C. Henderson, the executrix of the will of Susan Hiller, deceased.

Thomas A. Porter, Esq., to audit, etc., the account of Edward Haller, administrator of Thomas Dunn, deceased.

Thomas Greenbank, Esq., to audit, etc., the account of Caroline McHugh, administratrix of Christiauna Senfer, deceased.

THE MORTALITY OF THE CITY.—The number of deaths in the city for the week ending at noon today was 231, being a decrease of 25 from those of last week, and a decrease of 9 from the corresponding period of last year. Of these, 113 were adults; 118 were minors; 175 were born in the United States; 49 were foreign; 7 were people of color; and 7 were from the country. Of this number, 42 died of consumption of the lungs; 5 of disease of the heart; 10 of marasmus; 11 of old age; 2 of typhoid fever; 10 of convulsions; 5 of scarlet fever; 10 of inflammation of the lungs; 7 of congestion of the brain; 16 of debility; and 6 of cholera infantum.

The deaths were divided as follows among the different wards:—

Wards.		*Wards.*	
First	7	Sixteenth	8
Second	6	Seventeenth	9
Third	5	Eighteenth	7
Fourth	7	Nineteenth	23
Fifth	12	Twentieth	20
Sixth	6	Twenty-first	2
Seventh	12	Twenty-second	7
Eighth	5	Twenty-third	4
Ninth	4	Twenty-fourth	7
Tenth	6	Twenth-fifth	4
Eleventh	5	Twenth-sixth	14
Twelfth	3	Twenty-seventh	11
Thirteenth	6	Twenty-eighth	5
Fourteenth	3	Unknown	7
Fifteenth	16		
Total			231

PETITIONS OF WIDOWS.—Notices of widows applications have been filed in the Orphan's Court for the City and County of Philadelphia, that the following named widows have filed in court their petitions for the allowance of three hundred dollars out of the real or personal estate of their deceased husbands, under the provisions of the act of Assembly of April 14th, 1851, and the supplements thereto:—

Pierce Archer, Esq., for Mrs. Catharine Stewart, widow of James Stewart.

George W. Thorn, Esq., for Mrs. Bridget McKinney, widow of Owen McKinney.

W. H. Waxler, Esq., for Mrs. Elizabeth Castor, widow of George J. Castor.

The cases will be heard on Saturday, October 15, and Saturday, October 22, less exception be filed thereto.

LIGHT, MORE LIGHT!—Mr. James M. West, a student at law with B. Franklin Fisher, Esq., and Mr. William B. Stover, a student at law with H. McIntyre, Esq., formerly with John McIntyre, Esq., lately deceased, have given notice of their intention to apply to the Board of Examiners at this term for admission to practice as attorneys at the Court of Common Pleas and District Court of the city and county of Philadelphia.

BANKRUPTS IN THE U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The following named gentlemen have given notice of their appointment as assignees upon the estates named, upon petition of creditors:—

George Tucker Bispham, Esq., assignee of Nathan Kahn, of Philadelphia.

Messrs. James J. Tool and Charles W. Romich, assignees of the estates of Edward H. Kneu, of Lehigh county.

DIED.

(For additional Deaths see Tenth page.)

LETTS.—This morning, of diphtheria, ELLA, youngest daughter of Michael and Elizabeth B. Letts, aged 2 years 2 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 517 Federal street, Camden, N. J., on Monday, 10th instant, at 3 o'clock.

TOWNSEND.—On the morning of the 8th instant, MRS. ELIZABETH W., widow of Dr. Elisha Townsend.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

A FEW ROOMS CAN BE HAD, WITH BOARD, at No. 1823 PINE Street. 10 5 6t*

FOR RENT—DWELLING, ARCH Street, above Sixteenth. EDW. C. DIEHL, No. 530 WANNUT Street. 10 8 3t*

PIANOS OF CHICKERING & SONS.

The late reduction of prices, and the highly successful adoption of the ONE PRICE SYSTEM, now place these celebrated Pianos, which heretofore have been of the highest cost, within the means of the most economical of purchasers.

In connection with the general reduction of prices, special attention is invited to the New Styles of 7⅓ Octave, three-stringed GRAND SQUARE PIANOS, and Patent Grand Upright Pianos, which magnificent Instruments now fairly rival the famed Concert and Parlor Grands.

In these favorite Styles, extraordinary reductions have been made in the New Price List.

DUTTON'S PIANO ROOMS,

Nos. 1126 and 1128 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

9 9 fmw1m4p] WM. H. DUTTON.

N. B.—THE BEST NEW PIANOS TO RENT.

NEW BOOKS BY THE American Sunday-School Union.

LITTLE MAY'S LEGACY and THE STORY OF A Basket. Illustrated. 18mo, 45 cts.

THE CHILDREN OF LONG AGO. By the author of "Words for Women," etc. etc. 18mo, 12 engravings, 65 cents.

THE CLOUDED GEM. An Allegory. By the author of "The Crumbling Path." Illustrated. 18mo, 17 cents.

THE VALLEY OF STAINS. An Allegory. By the same. Illustrated. 18mo, 15 cents.

Just published by the AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION, 1123 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

10 5 wfm6t

BUY YOUR FURNITURE OF GOULD & CO., Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street AND N. E. Corner NINTH and MARKET.

LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST STOCK IN THE WORLD. [10 5 wfm3mrp

THIRD EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Prussian Invasion.

The Papal Troops and Garibaldians

Germany's Suspected Policy.

Napoleon to be Restored

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

An Important Proclamation.

FROM EUROPE.

The Prussian Invasion.

TOURS, Oct. 7.—The enthusiasm of the people is increasing. Volunteers are rapidly swelling the ranks of the two armies now forming.

The Prussians seem determined to advance into Normandy. The people in that province are sending their grain and cattle further south, and are placing every obstacle possible in the way of the Prussians.

The Papal Troops

and Garibaldians make a force of six thousand men, and form a nucleus of one of the new armies.

Restoration of Napoleon.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The *Journal de Bruxelles* is responsible for the story that negotiations are now pending between the German Government, backed by Russia and Napoleon, the object being to prevent the establishment of the French republic.

The March on Soissons.

ST. QUENTIN, Oct. 8.—The enemy now seems to be abandoning his march on this point. It is reported that the entire German force which has been operating in this direction is now moving upon Soissons, which is able to make an energetic defense.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Oct. 8—1·30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92¾ for money and 92¾@92¾ for account. American securities quiet; United State 5 20s of 1862, 91¾; of 1865, old, 90¾ of 1867, 89¾; 10-40s, 86. Stocks quiet; Erie 18; Illinois Central, 113¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 27¾.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 8—1·30 P. M.—Cotton closed, middling uplands at 8¾@8¾d.; middling Orleans at 9d. Sales 10,000 bales, including 2000 for speculation and export. Red winter Wheat, 9s. 9d.@9s. 10d. Beef, 112s. 6d. Lard, 71s.

FROM WASHINGTON.

North Carolina Politics.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—An ex-United States Marshal of North Carolina, who has just arrived here, says Governor Holden is engaged in a bitter fight with his own organ, the Raleigh *Standard*. They have repudiated each other, and the *Standard* promises some rich revelations about Holden's administration of State affairs. The Democrats only lack two of having a two-thirds majority in the Senate. It is believed that they will throw out at least three of the Republicans, and thus get complete control of the Senate. In the event of this the programme is to impeach Holden and turn him out of office before his term expires.

Important Proclamation to be Issued.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—An extraordinary session of the Cabinet was called at noon to-day, and continued in session about three-quarters of an hour. Secretary Fish submitted the draft of a proclamation, which was approved, and will be issued to-day or to-morrow, prohibiting the use of our harbors by armed vessels of belligerents at points of observation or menace toward vessels in or about to enter our waters or about to depart therefrom.

In other words, to prevent such espionage, which in its results amounts to a blockading of our ports by foreign armed vessels. The making of our ports depots for supplying material of war for belligerents is also prohibited. The proper officials of the United States will be instructed to enforce the provisions of the proclamation.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Goodrich Libel Suit.

BOSTON, Oct. 8.—The libel suit of W. W. Cheney against John Z. Goodrich, tried in the Supreme Judicial Court, has resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff, assessing the damages at $10,000. The libel was contained in a pamphlet in which the defendant, while Collector of the Port of Boston, charged the plaintiff with cheating the Government by the fraudulent alteration of papers in passing goods through the Custom House. The plaintiff sued for $25,000 damages.

Fire at Nashua.

NASHUA, Oct. 8.—The Globe Printing Works and the Nashua Iron Company's establishment were burned yesterday; loss $15,000.

FROM NEW YORK.

Specie Shipments.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—The total specie shipments to-day amounted to $500,000.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—Cotton heavy; sales of 900 bales at 16½c. Flour dull and unchanged; sales 6400 bbls. Wheat declining; sales 31,000 bushels No. 2 at $1·12@1·15; winter red at $1·32. Corn heavy; sales 17,000 bushels mixed Western at 84@85c. Oats dull; sales of 16,000 bushels Ohio, 54@57c.; Western 61@65c. Provisions quiet and steady. Lard firm; kettle 16@16¼c. Whisky quiet at 89½.

A CONFIDENCE GAME.

A Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune* writes:—

A person purchased certain real estate in 1863, when he was engaged in open and active hostility to the Government, and also took the conveyance with full knowledge of the purpose for which it was made to him. After the termination of the Rebellion, and when it was found that the land would not be confiscated, the father-in-law without value consideration. Acting Commissioner Douglas decides that this conveyance confers a taxable succession upon the son-in-law, because the conveyance to the father, made for the purpose above-mentioned, was hostile to public policy; that both parties were in equal fault; that the rule of law that when the parties are equally in wrong, the condition of the possessor better applies in this case; that inasmuch as the law leaves parties in equal fault just where it finds them, and gives no relief by an action which requires aid from an illegal contract in its support, the title of the father-in-law was good as against the son and his heirs; that the conveyance of the father-in-law was therefore purely voluntary, and being a voluntary conveyance made without valuable consideration must be held and taken to confer upon the guarantee succession, as provided in section 132 of the act of June 3, 1864. Amended.

FOURTH EDITION

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

The Fenian Pardons.

Army and Navy Orders.

The Red River Troubles.

The Canadian Fisheries.

An American Vessel Captured.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Fenian Pardons.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The pardon of General O'Neill and other Fenians is delayed in consequence of copies of the indictments under which they were convicted not having yet reached the Executive.

Army Orders.

First Lieutenant Mark Walker and Second Lieutenant W. R. Dunton, of the 19th Infantry, are ordered for duty in conducting recruits to Fort Sully, Dacotah, and also to the Military Division of the South.

Captain McMillan, of the 11th Infantry, is detailed as recorder of the Army Board to meet here to examine officers unfit for duty under the provisions of the new army law.

Naval Orders.

Lieutenant Charles H. Judd is ordered to the Michigan; Paymaster George L. Davis is ordered to the Norfolk Navy Yard: Lieutenant George Norris is detached from the Michigan and ordered to the Saginaw; Paymaster Thomas Caswell is detached from the Norfolk Navy Yard, and ordered to settle his account.

[To-day's Cabinet Meeting.

All the members of the Cabinet were present except the Attorney-General, Postmaster-General, and Secretary of the Interior, the last-named being represented by Judge Otto. The proclamation to be issued will declare that the bays, waters, and harbors of the United States shall dot be used in preparing for war by belligerent parties; that ships-of-war of either belligerent shall not leave any port of the United States within twenty-four hours of the departure of a merchantman of either belligerent; the war vessels of either belligerent shall not remain in a United States port more than twenty-four hours, unless it be for needed repairs or supplies, and a war vessel of either party having once entered a United States port shall not re-enter a United States port until after having visited a European port of its own Government.

FROM THE DOMINION.

The Red River Troubles.

TORONTO, Oct. 8.—Intelligence has been received from Fort Garry to September 22 via St. Cloud, Minn., October 6. The French half breeds were mustering about St. Joseph and Pembina, threatening the boats descending the Red river. Captain Cook's company of the Ontairo batalion have been sent into camp near Pembina to protect the Government and other parties coming down. Great uneasiness prevails in the settlement.

If the French commit any overt act it is feared a general row will ensue. Lieutenant Butler, of the 69th Regiment, will go to Pembina to ascertain the position of affairs at that place. Advices from Pembina of September 27 state that all was quiet on the frontier. Deserters from the American army are numerous. O'Donohue and party are at Pembina.

Winnipeg advices of September 24, via St. Cloud, Minn., October 6, state that Lepine, Adjutant-General to Riel, had been shot at Pembina by a man whose wife he had seduced.

James Ross' new house has been burned down, as was supposed, by an incendiary.

Colonel Jarvis and Captain Hutchinson have left for New York and Canada, respectively.

The Canadian Fisheries.

HALIFAX, Oct. 8.—The war steamer Plover has captured and taken to Charlottstown, P. E. I., the fishing schooner Clara Friend, of Gloucester, Mass., for fishing within the three-mile limits.

A Clever Smuggling Scheme

has been detected here by the customs officers. Liquors, cigars, and other heavily-taxed goods were shipped in bond for Newfoundland, and then packed in fish-barrels and brought back to Halifax and entered free as fish.

The first train passed over the Missiquett Bridge, between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, yesterday.

FROM NEW YORK.

Jerome Park Races.

JEROME PARK, Oct. 8.—The ground is quite crowded to-day, and the track in excellent condition. The first race of a mile and three-quarters was won by Remorseless. Time, 3·15½. My Maryland second, and Flash of Lightning third. Six horses started. Stake, $3700, all for the first horse.

The New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, Oct 8.—The following items appear in the weekly statement of the banks of this city:—

Loans, decrease	$1,305,272
Specie, decrease	675,340
Legal-tenders, decrease	803,865
Deposits, decrease	3,351,457

WINDOW BLINDS AND SHADES.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT AND LOWEST PRICES AT No. 16 North SIXTH Street.

STORE SHADES. REPAIRING, ETC.

9 16 fmw2mrp B. WILLIAMS & CO.

SPECTACLES, Microscopes, Telescopes, Thermometers, Mathematical, Surveying, Philosophical and Drawing Instruments, at reduced prices. JAMES W. QUEEN & CO., No. 924 CHESNUT Street, 7 30 mwf4p PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc. No. 229 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. wfm

CARPETINGS, ETC.

CARPETINGS. McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN No. 509 CHESNUT Street.

French Moquettes, French Axminsters, Crossley's 6-4 Velvets, English Brussels, Crossley's Tapestries, Hall and Stair Carpetings,

CARPETINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

LOWEST PRICES.

McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN, No. 509 CHESNUT Street,

8 31 wfmsm rp Opposite Independence Hall.

CARPETINGS. NEW Designs, NEW Colorings.

OIL CLOTHS. AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT R. L. KNIGHT & SON, 1222 CHESNUT STREET,

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